THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 164

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

KULAKS CROSS TO MANCHURIA TO FIND FARMS

Russian Peasants Hope to Settle Permanently If Lands Granted

CHINESE RAILWAYS OPENED TERRITORY

Migration Causes Speculation as to Its Possible Effect on Region

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—According to the most reliable estimates obtainable, about 10,000 Russian peasants with their wives and children have crossed the Siberian border into North Manchuria since February last, when the Soviet Government's intensive drive against the "kulaks" reached its height. This new migration into the fertile and undeveloped plains of North Manchuria apparently will add a permanent addition to the agricultural community of that region.

The "kulaks" declare they will not return to Russia, and that they hope to obtain land in North Manchuria and settle upon it. They have gone through such an unpleasant experience with the Soviets that the older ones, at least, are probably permanent émigrés.

This Russian migration into North Manchuria is entirely different to the one which immediately followed the Russian revolution, and continued for months and even years afterward. At that time, the émigrés consisted almost entirely of non-agricultural classes, professional workers, factory hands and small tradesmen, even former officials under the Tsars. They were "white collar" workers, if they had worked at all.

But the new group is almost entirely of peasant origin and trained in agricultural work under climatic conditions similar to those in North Manchuria. They and their forbears have worked on the land, and these people do not desire to do anything else. They come into North Manchuria at a favorable time, when the Chinese have opened up hundreds of thousands of acres of undeveloped agricultural land by completion of several hundred miles of purely Chinese-owned and operated railways. North Manchuria is still similar to the American West of 50 years ago or more.

Granted that the Russian kulaks obtain land and settle down in North Manchuria in large numbers, speculation is aroused as to the possible effect of this movement upon the future of this region. From 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 Chinese farmers have poured into North Manchuria during the last few years, refugees from war-torn Shantung and Hopei. Will the Chinese drive out the Russians in competition as they have Japanese farmers in South Manchuria? Or will the kulaks extend their land holdings and employ Chinese?

200,000 Gather to See France's Greatest Airmen

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The most important national aviation festival ever organized in France is being held at Vincennes. The exhibition was arranged by the Aero Club de France and a Paris press syndicate, and is being conducted under the patronage of President Doumergue, M. Laurent-Eynac, Minister of Air, and Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Minister of Commerce, who is also president of the Aero Club.

About 300 planes are taking part in the festival and the crowd attending on the opening days of the exhibition was estimated at 200,000. Among the famous aviators participating is Lena Bernstein, holder of the women's records for endurance and distance in a straight line, who has already won the only event of the festival open exclusively to women fliers. Other famous fliers and machines which have elicited enthusiastic applause from the spectators are Capt. Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Bellonte in their Question Mark and Jean Assolant in his Yellow Bird.

Stunt flying by nearly all the famous aviators in France supplied an abundance of thrills for onlookers.

Two hundred military planes flying in formation were at one time in the air. Demonstrations of military tactics, sham battles, and steering competitions in pursuit of small colored balloons were features of the army program.

M. Laurent-Eynac has announced that $40,000,000 will be expended by the French Government on the reorganization and expansion of commercial aviation.

A new Paris airport will be developed at a cost of $6,000,000 and the present field at Le Bourget will be handed over to the army. Although the site of the new airport has not been determined, Maison Lafitte, just outside Paris, is being considered favorably. It affords facilities for a seaplane base adjoining the landing field.

BRITISH PREMIER HOME IN SCOTLAND

LOSSIEMOUTH, Scot. (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, arrived at his home here by motor after a stormy trip from London which finally forced him to abandon his plane and take to the open road. The plane was signaled down at Leuchars airdrome because of bad weather reports.

Japan's Ratification of Treaty Expected

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tokyo

THE fight against the London Naval Treaty in Japan is believed to have ended with the resignations on June 9 of the Vice-Minister of the Navy and the Assistant Chief of the Naval General Staff who assumed full responsibility. Admiral Takeshi Takarabe, in drawing up the document, stated that in future the Minister of the Navy must consult with and obtain the consent of the Naval General Staff prior to determining the peace-time strength of the navy.

The way is now believed open for early ratification of the treaty by Japan.

Strife in India Lessens; Simon Plan Awaited

British Forces Put Down Invasion of Tribesmen on Northwest Frontier

BOMBAY (AP)—With the subjugation of northwest frontier tribesmen by British airplanes and with the coming of the rainy season lessening the activities of Nationalist salt raiders, the Indian situation was much quieter on June 8.

Nationalist political activity continues, however. At Jalalpur a conference of civil disobedience volunteers was held under the presidency of Mrs. Gandhi and adopted plans for a stiffening of the civil resistance movement.

The conference passed a resolution urging the non-payment of land revenue and a social boycott of government servants, both of which are forbidden in recent ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy.

The working committee of the all-India National Congress concluded the sitting which began June 4 at Allahabad. Its activities were kept secret.

Ten members of the All India National Congress Committee, including Mr. Patel, nephew of V. J. Patel, former president of the legislative assembly, all of whom were arrested in the raid on the congress headquarters here, June 6, were sentenced, June 9, to six months rigorous imprisonment. Others receiving like sentences were Mukund Malaviya, son of Pandit Malaviya.

LONDON, (AP)—Indian dispatches on June 9 indicated a definite improvement in the situation in the northwest frontier province where British military forces have been engaged in putting down an invasion of tribesmen from the outlying district.

Repeated bombings and shellings from British airplanes and guns apparently, it was said, have satisfied the invaders that British power is not defunct, as they allegedly had been led to believe.

The general quiet in India was attributed in some quarters to the attitude of Indian Nationalists, who are awaiting publication of the first volume of the report of Sir John Simon's commission on India statutory reform, which is due late June 9.

Nationalists Expected to Belittle Findings

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Great endeavors are being made in nationalist circles in India to belittle the importance of the report of the statutory commission under Sir John Simon, the first volume of which is to be made public here at midnight June 9. The second volume containing recommendations will follow on June 24.

An unprecedented demand for copies has arisen, it being felt that the future attitude of Britain toward the whole problem of constitutional reform for India depends largely upon opinions which Sir John and his colleagues have formed as the result of the prolonged and painstaking investigation on which they have been engaged for 2½ years.

The commission was appointed by the unanimous vote of the House of Commons when the Conservatives were in power. Sir John, the chairman, is a Liberal in the first rank among former Cabinet ministers. The members represent Labor as well as the other two political parties in equal proportions. Ramsay MacDonald, when he became Prime Minister, went out of his way to express confidence in the commission. David Lloyd George and Stanley Baldwin have done the same on different occasions. The report thus carries extraordinary weight.

World Temperance Campaign Rouses Attack on Prohibition by the United Liquor Trade

A vivid commentary upon the problems of prohibition in the United States is offered by the experience of other nations in attempting to control liquor. A summary of efforts toward control of alcohol, as well as the major propaganda being conducted against prohibition, is given in the following articles. Thomas N. Carver, one of the writers, is professor of economics at Harvard University. This is the seventeenth in a series on the question,

"Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?"

Necessity of Dependability in Mechanized Regime Outlawing Alcohol

By PROF. THOMAS N. CARVER

The United States is not the only country which has a liquor problem. Every major nation in the world recognizes that drunkenness is a great evil. That conviction is growing as civilization becomes more and more interlocking—more specialized and mechanized.

Dependability is becoming a greater and greater factor in our social life and drunkenness destroys dependability. Drunkenness, therefore, becomes a major vice.

If there ever was any serious doubt that drunkenness, even in its mild stages, is a great evil, the experience of the World War dissipated that doubt.

In that test of national strength, the conservation of man power became a matter of great concern. It was not difficult to prove that drunkenness was a great waste of man power. It became apparent that if the nations permitted anything, whether drink or anything else, to waste their man power, they were endangering their very existence.

The very arguments which convinced them of the necessity of war-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Nations Legalizing Traffic Wrestling With Problem of Effective Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Efforts to promote temperance and to extend control of alcohol are receiving increased impetus among the leading nations of the world, according to competent observers of the progress of the international temperance movement.

In a number of countries, special commissions have been named to investigate the entire liquor problem Not only are legislators watching the experience of the United States with prohibition, but they are focusing their attention upon the details of liquor control in their own constituencies.

Great Britain, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark have started official inquiries. The Belgian commission investigated the results of the alcoholic drink restriction laws which have been in force for 10 years. The result was the recommendation that the minimum quantity of liquor sold at retail should be reduced from two liters to one liter and that license taxes be readjusted to limit the number of liquor selling establishments.

In Sweden a commission is investigating the results of the Bratt sy-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

WOMEN RETAIN WORD 'SINISTER' IN WET ATTACK

Dry Law Upheld as Best Way of Curbing Liquor—Mrs. Winter Defended

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—With only 11 dissenting votes the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has gone on record as believing that "prohibition offers the best means for curbing the liquor traffic and its attendant crimes," and has pledged for the organization "its continued support to the Eighteenth Amendment and the rigid enforcement thereof."

Despite rumors that an attempt would be made to modify this statement not a voice was raised against prohibition when the resolution came before the convention, whereas never since the first prohibition resolution was passed at the 1918 biennial has there been such an outburst of enthusiasm on the dry side. While this was the first time that any votes had been cast against the passage of a prohibition resolution dry leaders declared that they could well afford to lose 11 votes in exchange for the access of enthusiasm.

Miss Florence Dibert of Pennsylvania had moved to amend the preamble which stated "there are sinister influences seeking to undermine the efficacy of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

"I believe that there are some people who have honest convictions against the amendment, and I think we should strike out the word, 'sinister'," said Miss Dibert. Mrs. M. Casewell Heinie of New Jersey seconded the motion.

Whereupon the sponsor of the resolution, Mrs. J. C. Pearson, of Oklahoma, said: "I realize that there are sincere people who suggest that there is a possible means of temperance other than prohibition. The resolution does not imply that all influences are sinister. I will not object to the striking out of this word if the convention feels that it will not weaken the resolution. But the time has come when women must stand courageously for the things in which they believe."

"I believe that we are entirely justified in the use of the word, 'sinister'," said Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indiana, who was Mrs. John F. Sippel's opponent in the last campaign

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

800 DELEGATES OPEN FIRE ON 'CANNED MUSIC'

Musicians' Convention Determined to Press for 'Personal' Playing

Approximately 800 delegates at the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians opened a campaign without quarter in Boston June 9 against so-called "canned music" of talking films and those other devices of a machine age which would, if allowed to continue unobstructed, gradually dispirace the artist who has hitherto been an important part of the entertainment in theaters, moving picture houses and the like.

The morning was given over to a parade the enthusiasm of which was not a whit dimmed by the downpour through which it moved. The afternoon session was largely given over to messages of greeting from Thomas H. Finigan, president of the Boston Musicians' Protective Association, which, as Local No. 9 of the American Federation of Labor, acts as host to the convention group, and from representatives of the Commonwealth and of the city of Boston.

Delegates Show Determination

It was apparent that the delegates came determined to bring all possible pressure to bear on the tendency to frame the entertainment fare of the future after a pattern which will largely dislodge them from the active participation they enjoyed up to the time talking films began to provide mechanically all aspects of entertainment programs. Aside from brief references in the routine opening addresses of the convention, however, to the certain conflict faced now by members of the Federation in order to retain their places, such action as the Federation will take to meet the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Flier Up 43,166 Feet Officially

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the second time, Lieut. Apollo Soucek holds both the land and seaplane world altitude records for the Navy. The National Aeronautics Association announced June 9 a Bureau of Standards calibration of barographs the navy flier took aloft June 4 showed he reached 43,166 feet, the highest altitude to which man had ever flown.

Lieutenant Soucek took two hours and ten minutes to make his flight. He said his altimeter showed he had reached 42,000 feet, and the needle wavered about that point as he fought to increase his height in the thin air and in a temperature as much as 60 degrees below zero.

To break the existing land plane record, Lieutenant Soucek had to reach 42,122 feet, 100 meters or about 328 feet higher than the 41,794-foot altitude reached by Willie Neuenhofen, a German flier, in May, 1929. The Navy flier already holds the seaplane record of 39,140 feet, which he established in the same plane. He also held the land plane record until the new one was set by Neuenhofen.

CHILE PLANS NEW MINISTRY

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U.P.)—The formation of a Ministry of Agriculture, to function separately from the present Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Colonization, is under consideration by the Government, it was understood June 6.

20,000 Rebel Fatalities Reported in Battle Against Nanking Forces

SHANGHAI (AP)—An official statement issued said that the rebel losses in the recent battle near Tsin Cheng were heavy, with 20,000 killed, 10,000 taken prisoner and 15,000 surrendering voluntarily.

Meanwhile the Government has concentrated seven gunboats at Yochow to coöperate against the Kwangsi rebels who are reported to be advancing from the southward in the vicinity of Changsha.

It was added that the Government forces are continuinig air raids against the enemy, bombing Shansi and rebel camps along the Shantung-Chihli border.

NANKING (AP) — The Government on June 8 advised foreign diplomatic representatives it would assume full responsibility for protection of foreign nationals in the various war zones during the Government's campaign against the rebels.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Another delicate diplomatic situation is confronting the State Department with the growing military activity in China of the so-called northern coalition against the forces of the Nanking Government.

The problem which now has arisen is caused by the recognition by the principal powers of the Nanking Government as the ruling régime in China. The advance of the northern troops southward and the coalition establishment at Peiping of a diplomatic mission have created a delicate situation for the foreign envoys on the ground

SOCIAL WORKERS SEEK NEW WAYS IN ACHIEVEMENT

Set About Devising Improved Means for Bettering of Mankind

Progress of social work during the past 56 years—bringing legislation for the protection of workingmen, children, women and all classes of the community—was recounted at the opening of the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Boston. Member groups comprising in their rosters more than 5000 social workers set about devising more advanced methods at the division meetings June 9, which followed the formal opening of the conference on June 8 at Boston Garden.

Substantial progress in the adoption of social insurance in the United States was reported by Dr. John B. Andrews, national secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation of New York City, at the meeting June 9 of the division on industrial and economic problems.

More than 17,000,000 wage earners are now protected by the 51 workmen's accident compensation laws which have been adopted since Louis D. Brandeis urged this sort of legislation before the National Conference of Social Work 20 years ago, Dr. Andrews added.

In New York State alone there is paid out yearly approximately $34,000,000 in benefits under the compensation laws. Added to this amount is the $8,000,000 paid annually in New York for mothers' pensions and the estimated $12,000,000 to be paid under the new old-age pension law.

Only Four States Now Lag

Only four states—Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina—have not adopted workmen's compensation laws for injuries received at work. Mothers' pension laws have been enacted in all but four states—Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and New Mexico. Old-age pension laws have recently been enacted by 12 states and by Alaska.

Prominent among groups holding meetings June 9 were the International Association of Policewomen, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Conference of Jewish Social Service, the National Children's Home and Welfare Association and the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation.

That police departments should devote more time to crime prevention was declared by Miss Virginia Murray, director of the Crime Prevention Bureau, of New York, at a luncheon June 9 of the International Association of Policewomen. A plan is on foot to make the bureau of crime prevention an integral part of the police department of the City of New York, Miss Murray added.

"To prevent crime and keep it from recruiting its forces, the police department, because of its contacts, knowledge, firmly knit organization and strategic position," Miss Murray continued, "must take the leading part. Ultimately the emphasis of all police work will be centered on the prevention of crime."

The work of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforce-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Less Crime News to Be Reported Covering Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — There is to be less crime news about Chicago.

After going east to talk with the three major press associations about this type of unfavorable publicity, representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce reported their conferences "are expected to have far-reaching effects in discouraging the distribution of unwarranted newspaper stories of a type derogatory to the city."

The spokesmen did not ask that reports of major crimes, which in the judgment of the press associations are news of the day, be suppressed, but they brought back word that there is likely to be less "picking" on Chicago when there is no real basis for criminal or other similar types of stories.

A general willingness to coöperate in handling items reflecting the better side of the city was found among the press association executives, it was added.

King to Nursery—Mother to Throne?

Underwood

PRINCESS HELEN, Divorced Wife of King Carol, and MICHAEL, Now Crown Prince.

SIMMONS LOSES SENATE FIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Said to Be Penalty for Not Supporting Smith in 1928—J. W. Bailey Is Victor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The victory of Josiah W. Bailey on June 7 in the North Carolina Democratic senatorial primary over the veteran, Furnifold M Simmons, is the third instance since the 1928 presidential campaign that southern regular Democratic party organizations have meted out drastic reprisals upon leaders who bolted to the Hoover ticket.

In the North Carolina contest, as in the struggle in Virginia last year and in the recent action of the State Democratic organization in Alabama of barring J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, from a place on the party ticket in the primary that is now under way there the issue has been entirely one of party discipline

In each instance the regular party candidate against the insurgent leader has been as dry as the latter. Gov. John G. Pollard, of Virginia, who as the regular Democratic candidate defeated the choice of the anti-Smith elements who threw the State to President Hoover is a lifelong dry. So too is Mr. Bailey and the candidate opposing Mr. Heflin is likewise a stanch adherent of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The controversy in these and other southern states has revolved entirely around the deep bitterness growing out of the so-called "Hoovercrat" movement in 1928 which resulted in the break of a number of solid-South states to the Republican presidential candidate. In each of the bolting states a developing movement has grown up within the regular Democratic organization for disciplining by expulsion and defeat of those who refused to support the party's wet Tammany presidential candidate in 1928.

In the Virginia contest in 1929 it was the insurging group, led by Bishop James Cannon, who took the initiative and put up a coalition gubernatorial candidate after their demands that the state organization purge itself of the leadership that had supported Smith in 1928 had been rejected. He was defeated by a heavy margin by Governor Pollard after a tense campaign. In North Carolina and Alabama it was the regular party organization which moved to take disciplinary action upon the bolters.

In Alabama the state organization barred Mr. Heflin from running in the Democratic Party, thus forcing him to make his race for re-election

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

RHINELAND ARMY WITHDRAWS WITH PEACEFUL CALM

Evacuation Proceeding in General Atmosphere of Mutual Good Will

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—General Guillaumat, Commander of Occupational troops, and now directing the evacuation of the Rhineland, which is proceeding regularly according to time-table, is impressed by the atmosphere of calm and courtesy in these German territories which are being liberated.

"Everything is going smoothly, without difficulty and without incident," he told newspapermen at his headquarters on the Rhine. "I am delighted with the attitude of the authorities. Everybody is showing good will and on our side we have done all we could. Thus the Rhineland army will not leave behind unpleasant memories."

With a touch of humor the General added: "Do you know that the chief reproach against us, it appears, is that of having weakened discipline? Since we are here the population is not, I am told, 'as obedient as before.'" This remark of his is not meant to be taken too literally, but it serves to remind that the allied military forces merely replaced German forces and, in their turn, will be replaced. There was certainly no impression of undue severity under the occupation.

Enormous mechanisms have been set in motion to secure punctual evacuation. Not only does the removal of each contingent necessitate considerable arrangements on German territory, but its place on French soil must be carefully determined in advance. Moreover, each piece of occupational machinery must be withdrawn in such manner as to leave sufficient pieces of machinery in good working order until the final day.

The Rhineland presents the spectacle of a gigantic moving day. Each officer is allowed a specified weight of baggage. Many of them are sending away quantities of furniture that they have accumulated during 12 years of occupation. It is estimated that 40 wagons filled with these household effects leave every day. Yet this is a mere sideline. Army stocks, whether sold or transported, are within a stated period to be disposed of. Lodgings and exercise fields are surrendered in due legal form. Proper records of each transaction must be kept and archives must be ranged and removed.

The evacuation—an event of the highest importance for Europe—is quietly taking place as though it merely concerned removal of barracks. It pursues its course almost imperceptibly. It will be accomplished, according to present appearances, with no more, but rather less, colorfulness than distinguishes the transference of troops from one French garrison to another.

Chicago Discarding Its Most Noted Lake Front Possession—Smoke

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Chicago is losing something possessed ever since it was old enough to have a railroad track in the front yard.

This possession came in when a railway was laid down, during the city's infancy, across the downtown lake front. It watched the first trains brought in on piling driven into the lake; saw the shore filled in so that they arrived on land instead of water; looked on as the land pushed out into the lake for two blocks beyond the tracks, and nodded as the tracks were sunk out of sight.

It saw the old residences of the lake front boulevard give way to business, then taller buildings come, then the old-fashioned boxlike skyscraper yield to taller and more graceful towers.

There was no change through three-quarters of Chicago's life while artists painted it, and stenographers and business men from 10,000 windows casually admired it.

But now it is gone—well, almost, certainly fading: the single thing on the face of Chicago which hitherto has not altered since the Civil War.

A short time ago the railroad put into downtown service half a dozen oil-electric locomotives. They run parallel to the city's principal boulevard, and only a few steps away, hauling box cars to the big freight yard which probably before long will be roofed over with a new business district built on "air rights."

These curious looking engines, burning oil at one time and running on electricity at another, have taken away a sight familiar to three generations of Chicagoans. Those long, curling, plume-like decorations of the air which lazily floated up from slow-moving freight locomotives are vanishing.

Chicago is discarding the most permanent thing its lake front has had —its railroad smoke.

Corrected Tariff Ready for Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The tariff bill conferees completed their correction of the measure June 9 and Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, chairman, said he would report it to the Senate in a few hours.

To meet points of order raised against the watch paragraphs, the tariff adjusters reduced the rate on watch jewels from 20 to 15 cents apiece whether set or unset, and eliminated the levy of 15 cents each on dials.

A further correction transferred watches and other time-measuring devices designed not to be worn on the person from the clock to the watch section at lower rates.

The two conference reports on the measure will be submitted to the Senate, although both will be disposed of by one vote. This is expected to come Thursday or Friday.

KING CAROL II ACCLAIMED BY RUMANIA

Throne Is Recovered Which He Renounced Five Years Ago

REUNION WITH HIS FORMER WIFE HINTED

Michael Is Crown Prince—Coalition Government Formed—Army Takes Oath

Events in Rumania are moving with dramatic but tranquil suddenness. The popularity of King Carol II with the Bucharest crowds following the parliamentary decree which placed him on the throne on June 8 was in evidence throughout the country.

The boy-king Michael becomes Crown Prince and is decreed never to have been king.

The popular Maniu Government, which is confidently supposed to have had a large hand in arranging the coup d'état, has resigned, a Mironescu Government took its place, but also resigned, and efforts are being made to form a coalition cabinet. All substitute governments, it is felt, are intended merely to keep the seats of office open for Dr. Juliu Maniu or his confreres.

Princess Helen has met King Carol, and there are rumors of a reconciliation of the pair and possible annulment of their divorce.

Queen Marie, in Oberammergau, has wired her congratulations to the returned King.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Following the parliamentary decree which replaced him on the throne, King Carol began interviews on June 8 for the purpose of forming a coalition government. The Mironescu Government has in the meantime resigned. Professor Iorga, interviewed on June 8, expressed hopes of formation of a completely new government, but the feeling grows that Dr. Juliu Maniu is returning to power and that the present maneuvering is only for the purpose of clearing the atmosphere.

Whatever government comes, the Parliament which made Carol king remains. The queen-mother Marie has telegraphed her congratulations to King Carol. The latter had audience with his former wife, Princess Helen, on June 8 which has given rise to rumors of a reconciliation and the annulment of divorce. The minorities in Transylvania are delighted and throughout the villages there was rejoicing over King Carol's return which has appealed strongly to the popular imagination.

Bucharest on the night of June 8 was a scene of rejoicing. King Carol left the special train to visit his father's memorial at Curtea de Arges, returned to recommence his audiences with the political leaders for the formation of a coalition government. The entire army has taken the oath to the new King. Aviators distributed the proclamation of King Carol throughout the nation.

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) — An early reconciliation between the newly installed King Carol II of Rumania and his former wife, Princess Helen, was forecast in official circles on June 9, when King Carol returned their son Michael to his mother. Joint coronation in October of Carol and Helen was predicted.

The little former King, just like any little child, grew lonesome for his mother after spending the night with his father at the Cotroceni Palace.

King Carol, upon going to his son in the forenoon, quickly perceived that the young man who since King Ferdinand's passing on had been regarded as a monarch was still just a very small boy and so he took him back forthwith to the Princess Helen.

King Carol had a long conversation with his former wife, at which the former Queen Elizabeth of Greece and Prince Nicholas, sister and brother of King Carol, were present.

King Carol signed a decree ratifying all of the acts which had accomplished all of the measures taken by the Regency and Council of Ministers from the passing of King Ferdinand to the moment on June 8 when he was sworn in as his legitimate successor.

Proclaimed King of Rumania after five years of exile, King Carol II is busy picking up the threads of life once more in the capital of his fathers.

King Carol is said to be preparing a wonderful reception for his mother upon her return here on June 14, and to be paying particular attention to the part which she will play in his coronation ceremony which probably will take place next October.

Attitude of Princess Helen

Strong emotional and political considerations are urged upon Princess Helen, mother of Prince Michael, to forget her quarrel with Carol and share with him the throne of Rumania.

Mr. Mironescu, who, after proclamation of King Carol as monarch, resigned as Premier to make way for a government of King Carol's choice, talked with Princess Helen and was believed to have discussed with her possibility of the nullification of her divorce. Court officials found that it was granted out of the ordinary term of court and therefore was subject to question.

Sunday's events crowded one upon another. The Senate met first and voted to proclaim Carol king. The upper house then met with the Chamber of Deputies and in an enthusiastic outburst of cheering and embraces among even political enemies, Carol was voted formally to the throne.

Members of every political party except the Liberals joined in this vote. All, except the irreconcilable Liberal leader, Vintila Bratianu, who cast the single dissenting ballot

against Carol, abstained from voting. After the first vote had been taken Mr. Mironescu proposed that King Carol's reign be dated from the passing of his father, and the measure was carried with the same enthusiasm as the enthronement vote.

This action obviated the necessity of dethroning Michael, who thereupon was given the title of Duke of Alba Julia.

Carol's Nomination Moved

In a speech proposing nomination of Carol as King, Professor Jorga declared that the decree of banishment, of Jan. 4, 1926, was a monstrosity. "It was wrung from the late King Ferdinand, the victim of intrigues," he said, "by Carol's enemies, and signed by the King with trembling hands and tear-filled eyes," he exclaimed. "The act was also illegal because the Prince could not re- yet been opened. Today reparation nounce the succession, which had not is due Carol. It is also due Rumania for the fate of the country and the dynasty."

The entire house rose and cheered. Later, after Mr. Maniu addressed the assembly, vouchsafing the support of the Peasants' Party to Carol, the cheering was taken up by the crowd outside, and the cry "Long live King Carol the Second" was heard again and again.

Carol went to a balcony and made a short speech of acceptance, which was interrupted frequently by applause. In it he said:

"I come today with uplifted heart into the midst of my people without the least trace of resentment, even toward those who by their unthinking action sought to break the indissoluble bonds which unite me and all those who feel themselves to be true Rumanians.

"In keeping with the words of the Gospel, I wish not the death of the guilty, but their return to the right path, which they should never have left. I have not come to take vengeance against anybody. It is with all the warmth and affection of my soul that I desire to gather under one shield all those who have the will and power to collaborate for the purposes of the country.

"Deeply moved, my thoughts turn toward those who before me took here the same oath and consecrated their whole lives to the welfare of the country they were destined to rule."

In concluding the King said: "I most earnestly appeal to all of you to work together for the good of the country. Rumanians, unite in your thoughts, in your feelings, now to work."

Carol's triumph was not witnessed by his mother, Queen Marie, who is at Oberammergau to witness the Passion Play. She left here expecting to see Carol in Bavaria, and was apprised only as she passed through Vienna that her son had returned to Bucharest and had been received in triumph. She commented only that as a mother she was proud.

Inaptitude of Regency Seen by London as One Cause for Coup d'Etat

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prince Carol's dramatic return to the throne of Rumania makes a kaleidoscopic change in the personalities at the headquarters of that emotional kingdom. The picturesque coup d'état of his restoration which appears to have been carried through without hitch was not unexpected, as the credit of the Council of Regency under Carol's brother, Prince Nicholas, had fallen low and Dr. Juliu Maniu, the National Peasant Party Prime Minister, was known to be favorably disposed toward the change, if only to distract popular attention from the severe economic crisis from which Rumania is suffering in company with other agrarian countries.

As Prince Nicholas is more interested in motor racing than politics, his conversion to the scheme did not prove difficult to secure. The original idea was that Carol should merely replace his brother as Regent and Dr Maniu is understood to have held out at first for this arrangement. The majority of the Cabinet, however, proved to be of the opinion that since the Regency's sole reason for existence was Carol's exclusion from the throne, this Prince's return removed the reasons for its continuance.

The Liberals being in eclipse and their leader, Vintila Bratianu, who was largely instrumental in forcing Carol's abdication in 1926 having little prospect at the moment of a return to power, this party was not in the position to offer any effectual resistance. Carol's return does not alter the gravity of the economic situation Time may efface his erratic personal history. Whether he can secure support from the Liberals and thus grow into more than a mere party king is still to be seen. His accession is regarded here as the affair of no other state.

Repairs Are Sought on Pawcatuck Span

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Unrepaired for 45 years, the Pawcatuck Bridge, which links Rhode Island and Connecticut, is expected soon to be the subject of a conference between John A. Macdonald, Connecticut Highway Commissioner, prominent engineers and officials of this State and Rhode Island.

Rhode Island officials contend that inasmuch as the bridge is on the main road from New York to Boston and accommodates 1100 cars an hour, Connecticut should bear half the expense of putting the bridge in condition or of building a new span.

These officials will also discuss the possible erection of an additional bridge across the Pawcatuck River in the vicinity of Rogers Storehouse and the power plant of the South County Public Service Company on Canal Street in Westerly, R. I., connecting with the vicinity of Noyes Avenue in Pawcatuck, or between any other suitable points.

The bridge is a link in Federal Route 1, one of the most heavily traveled trunk roads in the coutry. In addition it is part of the military highway system, and carries telephone cables, electric wires, water and gas mains over the Pawcatuck.

BYRD RENTS HOUSE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

DUBLIN, N. H. (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will rest in a fine old farmhouse on a country road here this summer after two years of arduous antarctic exploration.

Today the information was disclosed he had taken for the summer the house owned by Mrs. Charles F. Aldrich of Boston.

JANE ADDAMS TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, will deliver the Commencement address to the graduating class of Connecticut College for Women on June 16, when 107 seniors will receive their degrees. The subject of Miss Addams's address will be, "Women in Social Movements."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley-Plaza; meeting, American Federation of Musicians, private room, all evening; meeting, Boston Musicians Protective Association, Ballroom and Foyer, 8.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Family Welfare Association, Parlor C, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, American Legion, Legion Hall, 8; meeting, Taylor Auxiliary (Baptist), 8; meeting, Woman's Home Missionary Society (Methodist), home of Miss Harriet Homer, 12 Wren Street, 8.

Theaters

Wilbur—"Broken Dishes."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Treasures of the Museum," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston; talk by Harry E. Burroughs of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation; Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Tercentenary pageant, "The Tree of Knowledge," given by Boston Public Schools, Fenway Park, 2:30.

Field and Forest Club; Ramblers' evening walk; meet at Eggleston Square Station, lower level, 5:40.

Exhibition of work done by classes and clubs of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., through Saturday.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, American Federation of Musicians, private room, all day; luncheon, National Conference of Social Work, Swiss Room, 1; meeting, Association of Community Chests and Councils, Parlor Suite, 3; luncheon, American Association of Visiting Teachers, National Conference of Social Work, State Suite, 1; meetings, various sections of National Conference of Social Work, all day.

Hotel Statler; meetings, National Conference of Social Work, all day.

Meeting, Family Welfare Association, all day, through Saturday.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; water colors by Homer Winslow; Dutch etchings. Works by Massachusetts painters under the auspices of the Copley Society, through June 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors, peasant painting of Japan. Nineteenth century prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open 9 to 5 weekdays, Sundays 1:30 to 5, holidays all day. Rare dolls of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from the Rose Hollingsworth and Mrs. F. W. Fitz collections. Gems and gem stones. General collections of natural history and the peoples of many lands, North American Indian articles of rare value. Send for dinosaur booklet. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Japanese flower paintings and Japanese stencils.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by C. Bacheler Nisbet. Through June 14.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Tercentenary Exhibition of Art," by members and honorary associate artist members. Through June 25.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Work by Violet Oakley, including "The Open of the Book of the Law, "The Holy Experiment" and portraits of Geneva personages. Through June 18.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Work by Louise Upton Brumback, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Bates, Francis Speight, Margaret Sargent, Kent, Sloan, Resen, Gibbs, Ernest Thurn, Marian MacIntosh, Littlefield Schulhoff, Moffet, Frank Carson, Henrietta King, Herbert Patrick, E. Romano, Robert Wade and Chester Douglas. Through June 13.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists, new sporting prints, color prints, etchings and marine prints. Through June 28. Old and modern views of Boston. Throughout the summer.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old and modern masters.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall, Johnson and others.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and drawings by C. A. Brodeur. Through June 28.

School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street—Annual exhibit of work. Through Sept. 1. Weekdays from 9 to 1.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh east shifting to north winds.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh south shifting to north winds.

Northern New England: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature; moderate northeast shifting to north winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly fair until Thursday or Friday, when showers are indicated; cool beginning of week with slowly rising temperature middle of week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	58	Memphis	58
Atlantic City	62	Montreal	58
Boston	54	Nantucket	62
Buffalo	56	New Orleans	68
Calgary	36	New York	62
Charleston	70	Philadelphia	68
Chicago	58	Pittsburgh	58
Denver	58	Portland, Me.	56
Des Moines	56	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	52	San Francisco	52
Galveston	72	St. Louis	64
Hatteras	68	St. Paul	58
Helena	50	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	66	Tampa	74
Kansas City	62	Washington	64
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:53 p. m., Tuesday 11:28 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50 three months, $2.25; one month, 75c Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Presides at Session of Social Workers

DR. MIRIAM VAN WATERS
President, National Conference of Social Workers.

SOCIAL WORKERS SEEK NEW WAYS IN ACHIEVEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

ment should be allowed to proceed calmly without interference from excited partisans on either side of the prohibition question, Felix Frankfurter, professor in the Harvard law school, said in an address before the division on delinquents and correction.

"The atmosphere in which the commission has moved since its beginning in 1929 has been so far removed as possible from that isolated 'calm' in which alone the patient work of systematic inquiry can flourish," Mr. Frankfurter added. A rounded survey of crime conditions as a whole and of prohibition in particular, can be obtained only by the subordination of partisanship to sound investigation.

Mr. Wickersham was re-elected for his third term as president of the National Probation Association at the business session, June 7. Dean Justin Miller of Los Angeles became vice-president. New members elected to the board of directors for four years were William C. Potter of New York and Judge Joseph Seigler, Newark, N. J. Members elected for three years were Judge George W. Smyth, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., and Newton D. Baker of Cleveland. Albert J. Sargent of Boston was elected for one year.

Resolutions passed by the National Probation Association at the close of its convention called for extension of the age over which juvenile courts have jurisdiction beyond its present limit at 16 and 18 years, appointment of only probation officers who have adequate qualifications, extension of state supervision of probation, and collection of data regarding courses and institutes for the training of probation officers both before and after appointment.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters of Los Angeles, president of the National Conference of Social Work and a consultant to the juvenile delinquency committee of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, declared in her address formally opening the conference that social work is to be sharply marked off from "reform," or "uplift" movements. Reformers usually have a low opinion of mankind, she said, but the attitude of the social worker is one of respect.

True Purpose of Social Work

Better ways are at hand for the solution of crime than the building of more prisons, Dr. Van Waters said in her address. Probation and personal aid for delinquent juveniles are only a few of the constructive measures which tend to remove the necessity for jails.

Social workers must enliven their programs with a genuine interest in the upbuilding of the families and individuals under their care, Dr. Van Waters continued. Social work is not materialistic, but approaches human problems courageously for the purpose of bringing out the highest capabilities of all groups in the community.

Reviewing the history of the National Conference of Social Work since its foundation in 1874, Dr. Van Waters told of the "brick and mortar" period from 1874 to 1884, when social workers were principally engaged in erecting almshouses. The membership of the conference at its first meeting was 79, including newspaper reporters. All but one of the workers were men. Today the membership is more than 5000, including more women than men.

New Ways Put to Work

Jails and almshouses of the early period were unsanitary and inadequate. After better buildings had been secured, social workers sought new means to make those in need of help self-supporting. Modern case work, by which individuals are helped to solve their own problems, came out of this activity. From 1894 to 1904, emphasis shifted to the need for skilled workers in the social field. Prison reform, the honor system, and industrial education as a means of criminal reform were discussed and put into operation.

Improvement of social environment occupied social workers from 1904 to 1914. Minimum wage laws and child labor legislation were prominent. Preventive measures began to take the place of relief giving. In the decade from 1914 to 1924, social workers began to regard their work more analytically, searching out causes and developing new methods.

From 1924 to the present, research has characterized social work, which is attaining the dignity of a profession. The attitude of social workers has changed. They now look before they leap and avoid using methods that produce social ills other than those they seek to remedy. A definite philosophy of social work as the means of helping each individual to the expression of his highest selfhood is being evolved, and must be articulated for best results in the field, Dr. Van Waters concluded.

91 Are Graduated at Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP) — Rhode Island State College at Kingston graduated its senior class of 91 at the thirty-ninth annual commencement, June 9. Gov. Norman S. Case, Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Education, and William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, were the speakers.

John Barlow, acting president, conferred three honorary degrees as follows: Doctor of Literature, to Charles Falconer Stearns, Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court; Doctorate of Literature, to Commissioner Wood; Doctor of Education, to William Thane Peck, principal of Classical High School, Providence.

A suggestion that Henry Barnard, first Rhode Island Commissioner of Education, be included in the New York University hall of fame was made by Mr. Wood in his address to the undergraduates in Edwards Hall. He praised the contribution of this State in the development of the American public school system, referring to Wilson Updik, author of a bill in the State Legislature in 1843 calling upon the Governor to name an agent to inspect state schools with a view to their improvement.

FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE JUNE 10

Twenty-three different states and seven foreign countries are represented by the 33 young Americans going out this year under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Beginning Tuesday afternoon, June 10, and running until Friday, June 14, the mission will hold its annual conference with newly appointed missionaries at the headquarters in Boston. Forty American and four foreign colleges, universities, and training schools are represented in the scholastic training of these young workers, whose ages range from 20 to 35.

ZIONISTS PROTEST BAN

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The ninth annual New England Zionist regional convention, held here June 8, adopted a resolution condemning the British prohibition of Jewish labor immigration into Palestine. Elihu Stone of Boston was elected president for the eighth time.

TOWN GETS AIR CERTIFICATE

LYNDONVILLE, Vt. (AP)—This town received June 8 a certificate signed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund. Two fliers, lost recently in a storm, located themselves and made a safe landing when a large sign, painted on a buildiing here, gave them bearing.

Tonight at the Pops

March, "Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
"Kammenoi Ostrow" ..... Rubinstein
Fantasia, "Samson and Delilah" Saint-Saëns
Rhapsody, "España" ..... Chabrier
Violin solo: "Carmen" Fantasy Nicolai Kassman
"An American in Paris" ..... Gershwin
Waltz, "La Barcarolle" ..... Waldteufel
Volga Bargemen's Song...Arr. by Jacchia
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky

Irene Glascock Poetry Prize Divided Between Two Contestants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The Irene Glascock poetry prize of $100 has been divided between two contestants in the annual poetry competition sponsored by Col. Hugh Glascock and the Mount Holyoke News as a memorial to Irene Glascock who edited the Mount Holyoke weekly during her senior year at the college.

Miss Anita Young of Mount Holyoke and Winfield Scott of Brown were selected as the winners from six competitors. The competition was held May 16. The poets each year meet at one of the universities represented in the contest, reading their own poems to a small group, including the judges, in the manner of the Meistersingers of Wagnerian memory.

Of Mr. Scott's 12 poems, five are sonnets, one entirely rhymeless and, of the others, four are written in regular rhymed stanzas.

Miss Young has one regular sonnet and uses in several of her poems the three-lined or four-lined rhymed stanza. In "Enchanted Dust" she records her longing for the country of her birth—China, comparing the coming of spring "high over Pe-Chi-li" to its advent in New England. This undergraduate poet was born of American parents in Peking.

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800 DELEGATES OPEN FIRE ON 'CANNED MUSIC'

(Continued from Page 1)

situation was reserved for later business sessions.

It was stated informally, however, by officers of the federation, that its recent campaign of newspaper and magazine advertising, calling public attention to the legitimate place of the musician in everyday life and to the righteousness of retaining him safe from the encroachments of the allegedly infinitely inferior quality of music produced by the "canned devices" was but the beginning of the means which will be taken officially by the organization.

Attention was called to an editorial in a recent issue of Musical America, in which the public is cited as "long-suffering," in being "forced, in search of simple entertainment not only in great cities but in towns, to listen to the wheezy, vapid, mechanical sounds which accompany the average talking film and which are supposed to pass for music." The editorial further stated that "in a valorous campaign to awaken the populace to the farce thus foisted upon it, as well as to emphasize the wrong the present régime is working in practically taking bread away from hundreds of thousands of professional musicians, the Music Defense League of the American Federation of Musicians has been spending vast sums of money in advertising. In a short time some 2,000,000 people in the United States and Canada have responded by expressing their opposition to the substitution of mechanical music for living orchestras and organists in the theaters."

Army Decision Deplored

Regret was officially expressed that F. Trubee Davison, Acting Secretary of War, had lately authorized the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army to procure for a service test "one mechanical substitute for an army band," a further development, it would seem, in the "dehumanizing of music," and one which would strike directly at another vast body of musicians. John Philip Sousa has already expressed an adverse opinion upon what is considered Mr. Davison s ominous move, saying, "I do not think that mechanical music can ever produce the same effect upon its hearers as does 'personal' music."

Certainly there was every indication on June 9, as the delegates prepared to enter into the business sessions of the following days of the convention, that this will be one of the most important meetings ever held by the federation.

Hultman Wins Case Against Speakeasies

Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman successfully opened a court action in his "padlocking" campaign against speakeasies today when Judge Lyons T. Bishop of the Suffolk Superior Court issued a temporary injunction order against owners, proprietors and mortgagees of property located at 48 Northampton Street.

The order restrained owners from maintaining a liquor nuisance, which witnesses testified that the property was being used for. Permanent padlocking of the place will be sought by the commissioner. Temporary injunction proceedings will be sought next Monday against property located on East Dedham Street, it was learned.

The last week-end found the nine transferred captains engaging in 22 speakeasy raids, eight of them being successful. Nearly 15 gallons of liquor were seized and one still discovered. The 189 arrests for drunkenness was said to be the busiest week-end the police have had for a long time.

MOTOR DEALERS PLAN CHILDREN'S OUTING

Two thousand Boston children, selected from families unable to give them outings, will leave, June 11, on their annual motor-trip to Nantasket where they will spend the day on the beach and be tendered a banquet at the Nantasket Hotel under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association.

For 25 years children of needy families have enjoyed the benefits of a "real annual outing" as guests of the Automobile Association. This year's party will be started by sections from various parts of the city so as not to tie up traffic. Welfare workers will precede the group to prepare for the children's arrival at Nantasket.

MASONIC CLUBS ELECT OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In a ceremony witnessed by more than 1000 delegates to the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National League of Masonic Clubs, officers of the organization were installed at the Hotel Chelsea June 7. The convention closed with a banquet in honor of the retiring president, Capt. Cheney L. Berthoif of Washington.

Mort L. O'Connell of Oradell, N. J., elected president, was the first of the new officers formally installed. The others were the three vice-presidents, Walter F. Tidswell, Detroit, Mich.; Melville D. Hensey, Washington, and Roy W. Price, New Haven, Conn. Arthur B. Eaton, Philadelphia, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin of Washington, president of George Washington University, lauded the league for its efforts toward establishment of a school of diplomatic training at the university, and expressed the belief that such training would aid in the advancement of the United States interests abroad.

SIMMONS LOSES SENATE FIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued from Page 1)

under the distinct handicap as an independent. In North Carolina the state organization solidified its strength behind one candidate and challenged the ascendancy in state politics that has been Mr. Simmons's for more than a quarter of a century.

There is no question but that Mr. Simmons's defeat will hearten the party-regularity contention throughout the solid South and that efforts will now be pressed in all the southern states to "punish" the 1928 bolters. That a Democratic leader of his long service (Mr. Simmons is the oldest Senator in tenure of office in the chamber) and his prominence (he is the ranking Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee) should be so decisively rejected, is certain to have far-reaching reverberations.

In Democratic quarters in the capital it is contended that because the Administration has "failed to make the distinguished record so widely assured" or to achieve "a single outstanding accomplishment" played an important part in the insistence of of the North Carolina state Democratic organization that Mr. Simmons be disciplined for his apostacy in the 1928 presidential race.

That Mr. Simmons's campaign for re-election was in difficulty was disclosed several weeks prior to the June 7 primary when it became known that 80 per cent of the state election machinery had been captured by the Bailey organization, An extremely heavy registration was also recorded, but its exact significance was in doubt.

Mr. Bailey made a "soft-pedal" campaign, making only one campaign speech. In that, he stressed the issue of party regularity. The Simmons organization charged him with being the candidate of eastern wet Democratic interests, but this Mr. Bailey denied.

The North Carolina contest became a party regularity issue and the outstanding position of Mr. Simmons as a veteran Democratic Senator and leader of the anti-Smith viewpoint made it of national interest. It was particularly closely watched by the present leaders of the national Democratic organization against whom Mr. Simmons and the anti-Smith Democrats have repeatedly inveighed. Privately they are expressing high satisfaction at the outcome.

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LACK OF WORK IN STATE LAID TO ALIEN LABOR

Statistics on Immigration Show 133,987 Entered in Last Six Years

Failure properly to regulate immigration to fit conditions is blamed for the Massachusetts unemployment situation in a statement issued today by Richards M. Bradley, Boston real estate authority, Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreational Association of America, and Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard University.

Declaring that Government leaders are fixing "their gaze steadily on the mote while the camel treads on their feet," the statement quotes Department of Labor figures indicating that the admitted foreign element into Massachusetts during the last six years was 133,987.

"Between 80,000 and 90,000 of these have been classified as having definite occupations," says the statement. "Many more than this number have undoubtedly sought and got jobs. All this is in the face of unemployment conditions that we all know only too well.

"To meet this state of affairs, there has been numerous efforts, state, city and national, calling for research, statistics and employment offices, but all carefully avoiding the mention of immigration. There are also offered various temporary unemployment schemes. All of these things, unfortunately, are intended to cure unemployment after it has happened. By such expedients we cannot possibly increase the supply of steady jobs for our own people while we continue to create unemployment by admitting an excessive supply of foreign labor which is taking those very jobs away."

The statement criticized the attitude of Massachusetts' Washington representatives, who, it said, invariably "cast their votes in a way that would give the jobs of their constituents to foreigners."

DIRECTORS ORDERED TO PAY BANK $380,114

Judge Fred T. Fields of the Supreme Court today entered a decree directing directors of the Prudential Trust Company to pay to the company $380,114.98 as the amount for which they are liable as directors of the closed bank.

Judge Fields also allowed $50,000 for service rendered by John Hennigan who became liquidating agent of the bank after the bank was taken over by Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner, at that time, Sept. 10, 1920.

MAINE UNIVERSITY CONFERS 248 DEGREES

ORONO, Me. (AP)—Two hundred and forty-eight undergraduates' degrees and six honorary degrees were awarded June 9 at the University of Maine commencement. Recipients of honorary degrees were:

The Rev. Richard C. Rains, of Providence, R. I., doctor of divinity; Allan C. Hardinson, of Santa Paula, Calif., doctor of laws; Admiral Charles F. Hughes, of Bath, doctor of laws; Nathan C. Grover, of Washington, D. C., doctor of engineering; Prof. Marion J. Bradshaw, of Bangor, doctor of divinity, and Prof. Charles M. Allen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., doctor of laws.

Tacna-Arica Treaty Anniversary Feted

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The first anniversary of the ratification of the Tacna-Arica treaty by the governments of Chile and Peru and the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Arica in the War of the Pacific which cost Peru the territory regained under the treaty, was celebrated June 7 with a military parade in the Plaza Bolognesi, attended by President Augusto B. Leguia and Cabinet members.

The anniversary of the settlement of the 50-year dispute over the ownership of the provinces of Tacna and Arica was the occasion for special newspaper articles calling attention to the successful basis on which Peru and Chile have established new commercial, social and diplomatic relations. During the last year, it was pointed out, Peru has coöperated with Chile by attending the railroad and agriculture congresses at Santiago, by the exchange of professors and teachers, by the signing of a police extradition treaty and by a good-will visit of the Peruvian fleet to Chilean ports.

The province of Tacna is now a part of Peru and Arica belongs to Chile, while the port of Arica is used as a free port by both.

GAS OFFICIALS TO MEET

The executive summer conference of the American Gas Associatioon and the New England Gas Association will be held at the Griswhold, Eastern Point, New London, Conn., June 13 and 14. Leaders in the gas industry from all parts of the country will attend.

ITALIAN AIRMEN WIN MEDALS

ROME (AP)—Maj. Humberto Maddalena and Lieut. Fausto Cecconi were granted the silver medal for aeronautical bravery June 8. A week ago the fliers made an endurance record for a plane not refueling in flight, flying 67 hours and 15 minutes.

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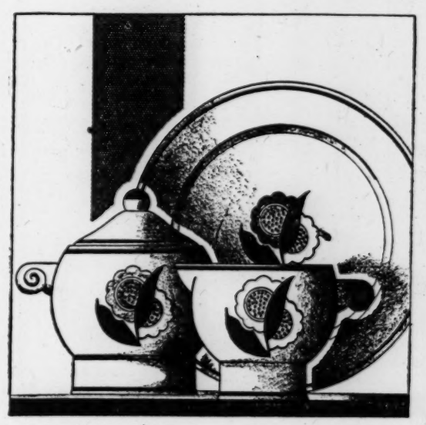

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As Interpreted by Jean Luce, Ginori and La Cremaillere

STYLE, grace and elegance distinguish to a degree the beautiful table services designed by JEAN LUCE, and their decorative quality is always unmistakable and *apart*. Crisp white porcelain and a very simple geometrical figure in gray and platinum lustre create for one design in the VENTURUS collections an air of cool restraint that is highly effective. A thicker service of a clouded gray faience bears as its insignia a dashing flower aand leaf motif in rose and platinum. A design no less effective in orange and platinum. Then there is a charming set with an allusive device of fruit and flowers delicately penciled in platinum and mauve rose on a gray ground. Circles in platinum lustre on gray, and zigzags that suggest an old *Indian* motif, are used in other sets in a remarkably interesting fashion.

The lovely GINORI porcelains have the quaintly attenuated patterns, crisp colors and mannered grace one is accustomed to associate with these fine *Italian* wares. One in white, soft mauve and yellow has for design a slim gray urn that is 18th century with a difference. Another is all bestrewn with flowers and leaf sprays in rose and green. A *La Cremaillere* set is a bold phlox pink without pattern. And another in the same color is edged with bands of tarnished gold. Both have great decorative merit.

FOURTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

New York and Brooklyn, N. Y.

LET AN ORIENTAL PROTECT YOUR RUGS THIS SUMMER

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Fine Persian and Chinese Rugs
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Phones
Triangle 4891—4892—4893
We gladly call for and deliver work in all parts of Greater New York.

URGING DRY LAW DISOBEDIENCE IS TERMED 'CRIME'

Protests of Article by Ford Are Received From Many Prominent People

Widespread protests against the "virtual anarchy," advocated by Corey Ford, a magazine writer, in a published plan, calling on citizens to break the prohibition law whenever possible, have been voiced by civic leaders and public figures throughout the United States.

The articles by Mr. Ford, originally appearing in Vanity Fair, urged that defiance to the Eighteenth Amendment be flaunted "in every way possible," in order to render it inoperative.

Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard University, declared that Mr. Ford's position was similar to Communistic attacks upon the right to private property.

"There are certain extreme Communists," Professor Carver said, "who feel about laws protecting property as Mr. Corey Ford evidently feels about the Eighteenth Amendment. If these feelings of the Communists about protection of property were printed beside Mr. Ford's recommendations concerning observance of the Eighteenth Amendment we should have two very interesting parallel columns. Yet the 'smart set' would make an awful howl if this sort of Communist propaganda with respect to protection of their property were permitted to be published."

"Should be Behind Bars"

Levi T. Pennington, president of Pacific College, Newberg, Oregon, says:

"It is difficult for me to express in any moderate way my opinion of the quotation from Vanity Fair. I believe in freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the liberty for which the United States Government has always stood. I believe in the right of every American citizen to work in every lawful way for any change in his country, from the most trivial of local laws to the most basic things in its Constitution. But for a man living under the protection of the Constitution to take the sort of attitude toward it which the author of this article seems to take is to me carrying the idea of personal liberty and freedom of the press to a license that is neither reasonable nor endurable.

"Any man who thus calls for disobedience to the Constitution of the United States should in my judgment find himself behind federal prison bars so quickly and for so long a term as to give him at least some measure of respect for the basic law of the land in which he lives, and to furnish an impressive lesson to others who are with him in defiance and disobedience to law."

J. Stanley Durkee, pastor, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, declares:

"The very life our Republic depends upon the sacredness and safety of our franchise. When a majority of our citizens have voted for a measure, that vote records our will and must be our law whether I like it or not. If a minority shall rule, then the end of our republican institutions is here.

"The Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution was written in by the largest vote ever given to any of our amendments. . . .

"Any individual who calls upon the public to flaunt or break the law is a traitor to the American Government, and to all our noble inheritance.

"Were the power mine I would bring such individual or group of individuals before a court. Were he or they found to be aliens, instant deportation would be the verdict. Were he or they found to be legal citizens, the verdict would be disfranchisement and incarceration in prison at hard labor.

"We have no room nor need for such traitors here!"

Typical of Backward Colony

Robert Treat Paine, great-great-great grandson of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence, states:

"Such sentiments are calculated to impair American civic integrity—our Puritan forefathers would have tied him to the tail board of a bullock cart and flogged him out of their boundaries. Thus callously to advocate the overthrow of Law by Anarchy exhibits a mentality more typical of an early and backward Spanish - American colony.

"So brazen and despicable are they in their betrayal of their country's laws, even Scarface Al might well object to these Corey Fords being grouped as "Caponistas."

"When Corey Fords drink themselves under the sod no tears are shed, but only the ejaculation is heard 'the quicker the better.'"

Stanley B. Roberts, for 30 years pastor of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, Minn., says:

"I wish to say of the advertisement in the New York Times, Chicago Tribune, and Philadelphia Ledger, that it is outrageously treasonable and should be suppressed by the Government. I am surprised that any respectable journal should admit such a scandalous advertisement to its columns."

The Rev. George Edward Epp, national executive secretary-treasurer, the Missionary Society of the Evangelical Church, Cleveland, O., asserts:

"I have previously read the statement of Mr. Corey Ford and have been greatly chagrined by the audacity of an American citizen openly to flaunt disobedience to and disregard of the Federal Constitution and law and order before the American people in a manner such as this. Such attitude constitutes anarchy and treason, and is incompatible with good citizenship."

Speech Freedom Violated

W. W. Phelan, president, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, Okla., says:

"It is inconceivable that an American citizen should be guilty of such a statement. I believe in the American system of democracy, but our doctrine of the freedom of speech is flagrantly violated by this insidious utterance in Vanity Fair. Such men as the writer of this treasonable article should be ranked with the draft breakers and violators of the Republic."

Arthur J. Barton, superintendent of the Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta, Ga., advises:

"My frank word is that I regard that paragraph as thoroughly seditious. I am not a lawyer and therefore can claim no expert knowledge of such matters, but it seems to me that both Vanity Fair and all the papers in which this advertisement is published would be subject to serious charges and prosecution under the penal code of the United States."

Brig.-Gen. A. S. Daggett, U. S. A., retired, says:

"I am surprised that any publications of national prominence should permit such statements to appear even in their advertising columns."

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, national chairman of the Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, said:

"I do not know Corey Ford. I do know that his article in Vanity Fair was reprinted in part in the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune and the Philadelphia Ledger. The article indicates the terrible lengths to which the opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment have gone in their own thinking and statements. I feel that Mr. Ford is the voice or the tool, unfortunately, of the responsible people in charge of our public press, and of the irresponsible people at work against the Government and the laws of our land. The writing of such articles makes it a hazard to admit to homes where there are young people to be misled, the papers which carry those articles. Our young people must not be incited to flouting the law. While I understand that it is against the law to advertise liquor for sale, I should rather see such advertising being printed than these more insidious and dangerous articles.'

$39,580,090 Named for Rivers' Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—With the largest sum in history in its hands for river and harbor work, the War Department on June 5 announced the assignment of $39,580,090 for projects in all parts of the United States. A total of $67,000,000 is available for the work, including $55,000,000 under the War Department Appropriation Act, plus a deficiency appropriation of $12,000,000.

Of the amount allotted nearly $10,000,000 will be available for projects on the Mississippi River and its tributaries upon which, with the exception of the Ohio River, the Inland Waterways Corporation is able to operate. None of the present appropriation is available for Mississippi flood control work, a separate sum of $35,000,000 being set aside for that purpose.

The entire sum allotted, with the exception of about $500,000 for departmental and administrative service, will be used for maintenance and carrying out authorized projects. The amounts assigned varied from a few hundred dollars to $3,380,000 for the Delaware River project from Philadelphia to the sea.

Bill Passed, Raising Pay of Postmasters

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional action was completed June 6 on a bill to raise the salaries of postmasters in cities having first-class post offices, and the measure was sent to the President for his signature.

Under the bill postmasters in the largest cities, those doing a postal business of more than $40,000,000 a year would receive $12,000. The highest postmaster's pay, in New York and Chicago, has been only $8000, Post Office Department officials said, and this limit was fixed in 1885.

The scale of the new measure, based on the amount of business done at each post office, extends down to $3200, which would be paid postmasters whose offices do an annual business of $40,000 to $50,000. The current pay scale, figured on the same basis, has a minimum of $2800, for that size post office.

HAVE ALL BLANKETS Washed By HOWES Dry Cleaners —STAdium 1400—

And Then Vacation

"Aw, Ma! Don't Be Too Particklier—There's Only Two More Days of School Anyway."

MITCHELL DENIES ADVICE ON LABOR INJUNCTION BILL

Constitutionality of Measure Now Up to Judiciary Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, will not render an advisory opinion on the constitutionality of the anti-injunction bill which the Senate Judiciary Committee had referred to him. George Norris, Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the committee, laid the Attorney-General's letter before the committee June 9.

The committee gave the bill an adverse report which brings it to the floor of the Senate, and Mr. Norris stated he would press for a vote next December. The committee divided 10 to 7 on the bill.

The present bill would end "yellow dog contracts," limit the power of federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and provide for jury trials and a change of venue in criminal contempt proceedings. A majority of the committee hoped to dodge action on the contentious matter, and sent it to the Attorney-General. Mr. Mitchell in a reply buttressed by legal citations, now states that he cannot give advisory opinions except to the President and the executive bureaus of the Government.

The present bill is largely the work of five men, Francis B. Sayre and Felix Frankfurter, Harvard professors; Herman Oliphant, Columbia University; Edwin E. Wittem, of the Wisconsin legislative reference library, and Donald P. Richberg, Chicago labor attorney. It would exempt labor unions from the anti-trust provisions of the Sherman act construed by the Supreme Court to apply to such organizations.

Mr. Richberg, incidentally, was the man who just won the important rail brotherhoods' case in a sweeping decision by Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, which bore directly on the anti-injunction bill. Though receiving slight attention from the press, Mr. Hughes, by this, his first major decision, has become the latest hero of organized labor, although only a few weeks earlier attacked as "conservative" when nominated to the Supreme Court.

Labor injunctions have been a hot subject of national debate ever since President Roosevelt sent five successive messages to Congresses on the matter and up to the time when a labor injunction and the "yellow dog contract" proved the undoing of Judge Parker of North Carolina in his nomination to the Supreme Court. The recent rejection of Judge Parker, linked with a decision just handed down by the Supreme Court in the rail brotherhoods' case of May 26, has revived interest in the whole issue.

The rail brotherhoods' case clears up the constitutionality of the proposed anti-injunction law in several respects. The brotherhoods' case sustained the rail union against the Texas & New Orleans Railway, which had sought to set up a company union not controlled by the national labor organization. The Supreme Court concurred without dissent in the opinion of the Chief Justice.

LADY DRUMMOND-HAY LEARNING TO FLY

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y. (AP)—Lady Drummond-Hay, aviation enthusiast, who has been a passenger on the Graf Zeppelin on several flights, is learning to fly an airplane.

She says she hopes to take a hand at the controls of the 12-motored German airplane DO-X, when she embarks as a passenger on its proposed transatlantic flight.

Strutwear Hosiery — Look for the Peacock trade mark—it symbolizes STRUTWEAR HOSIERY Styles for Men, Women and Children STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

SUPPORT SOUGHT ON BILLS TO AID IN MAKING WORK

Hoover Is Asked to Put Weight Behind National Employment Offices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Enactment of pending legislation to prevent and alleviate unemployment, before the end of the present session of Congress, is urged upon the House in a letter signed by 250 members of national associations of economists, statisticians, personnel administrators, social workers and others in direct contact with labor problems.

The letter was sent to George S. Graham (R.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee which has before it two of the so-called Wagner bills, passed by the Senate and awaiting the action of the House. A copy of the letter also was sent to President Hoover. The men and women who signed the letter included a number of figures prominent in the social and economic field. Practically all of the signatures were those of members of the American Association of Social Workers, the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Sociological Society, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Personnel Research Federation, or the Taylor Society.

Taken as a unit, the letter declares, the three bills pending before the House would "lay the foundations for a permanent national program for preventing or relieving widespread unemployment."

The two bills before the Judiciary Committee provide for a national system of employment offices and for the planning of public works so as to release construction during times of unemployment. The third bill, providing for collection of more comprehensive labor statistics, has been reported favorably to the House by the Committee on Labor.

"The principle of public works as a means of making employment in times of depression has been widely accepted," the letter says. "Apart from the fact that large numbers of men will be kept at work on governmental projects planned in advance, the example of the Federal Government will stimulate states, counties and cities to act similarly. In addition many industries supplying materials will be stimulated so that the effect will be nation-wide and cumulative.

"The need for a nation-wide system of public employment offices has become more acute because of the large and rapid shifts, both industrially and geographically, in the demand for labor. Workmen in greater numbers than ever before find it necessary to move to different cities, states, or to new industries in order to keep at work. From every standpoint it is desirable to reduce the period between jobs.

"This situation calls for a widespread well-coördinated system of employment offices manned by an adequate, trained staff and commanding the confidence of both employers and employees. More effective coöperation between the federal employment service and the state and local services is necessary."

Signers of the letter represent all parts of the United States. They include Dr. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University, Dr. H. A. Mills of the University of Chicago, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, Dr. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Cothing Workers of America, Edward A. Filene of Boston, Dr. Willford I. King of New York University, H. U. Hoyer, labor commission, Des Moines, Iowa; Roswell F. Phelps, director of labor statistics for Massachusetts; Norman S. Coleman of Portland, Ore.

FRAUDULENT CHECK CATCHER INVENTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZURICH, Switz.—A kind of codifying, calculating machine has been invented by H. Bernhard of Ober-Winterthur by which, it is claimed, the fraudulent passing of checks, postal orders, bills, letters of credit and other securities can be absolutely prevented.

The device consists of a machine with a superstructure on which the keys which actually type the figures are arranged differently from the ones used by the operator. The figures or letters typed by the operator do not appear on the paper at all, but only the coded result which cannot be decoded without the knowledge of the control number.

Why Not Spend the Summer in the Country NEAR BOSTON *Only 8 Miles to Commute* House and 85 acres of grounds. Formerly private estate. Fresh vegetables from garden. Swimming pool. CEDAR HILL, Beaver St., WALTHAM *Drive out for Lunch or Dinner* Route 20 to Warren Street, Waltham Call Waltham 0137

Paris Offers Birds Great Attractions to Remain as Residents in City Areas

With the Campaign to Prevent Deforestation There Is Manifest a Tendency to Save the Innocent Songster From the Debauchery of Prodigal Nature

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Steamship, railway and travelers are not the only kinds of tourists that Paris wishes to attract and hold. Along with the campaign which has been instituted to promote "tourism" in France there is being conducted a campaign to make birds feel at home in the capital, and to prevent them from yielding to the impulse to leave the city for the country, an impulse which appears almost as strong as that which has been drawing people from the country to the cities.

It happens that still another campaign is being conducted to prevent the deforestation, or déboisement of France, and the bird lovers have coined the word désoisement (from oiseau, the French word meaning "bird"), to describe the tendency which they wish to overcome in Paris. In fact, the two things usually go together, and the friends of birds are keen on keeping as many trees standing in the city as possible in order to provide leafy homes for the warblers. The music of winged songsters is highly esteemed, and it is significant that an ornithologist of note, M. Berlioz, has inherited the name of a great composer.

The modern school of architects came in for a certain share of the blame for the "désoisement" of Paris, until one of their leaders, M. Mallet-Stevens, gave convincing proof of their innocence. It was said that the newer types of buildings, being designed on strictly straight lines, did not afford the convenient nooks and corners for nests which birds used to find in abundance in the older houses. M. Mallet-Stevens has proved his devotion to birds by pointing out that there is no better place than a "modern" terraced roof in which to make friends with the birds. He keeps a meal spread for them on the roof of his house, and there is always a bath ready for them in his roof garden. He has even designed a special type of bird house or shelter which is admirably adapted, both artistically and from the practical viewpoint, to the more modern type of city dwelling.

The French Birds' Protection League, which is playing an important part in this campaign, has created 1500 bird refuges in France, where proprietors of wooded lands have agreed to protect winged tenants and visitors, provide shelter for them, and feed them in winter. In the Parc Monceau, a pretty public garden in Paris, the league has installed, by way of experiment and demonstration, several devices for feeding the pigeons, sparrows and blackbirds which frequent the park.

Ekman Gives Names of Swedish Cabinet

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—After some difficulties, C. G. Ekman, who has now become Prime Minister for the second time, has been able to publish the names in the new Swedish Government.

When the King commissioned Mr. Ekman, then leader of the independent Liberal Party, to form a government, he asked that it should have a strong parliamentary basis. This, however, has not been realized and only five of the new ministers are members of the Riksdag. It will be a minority and a purely party government and has the following composition:

Foreign Affairs, Baron F. Ramel; Justice, N. Garde; Interior, Sam Larson; Finance, Felix Hamrin; Communications, O. Jeppsson; Education, Bishop Sam Stadener; Agriculture, B. H. von Stockenstrom; Commerce, D. Hansen; Ministers without portfolio, R. H. F. Gyllensvard, Professor Holmback, and S. E. Osterberg.

SOKOL FESTIVITIES HELD IN JUGOSLAVIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The Sokol festivities began on June 7. Sokols which formerly were free and independent gymnastic associations, founded to foster national spirit became a state institution six months ago.

On June 8 Boza Maksimovic, Minister of Education, addressed the Sokol gathering at the Stadium. Sokol columns from all over the country paraded the town in perfect order. All the town was decorated with flags, presenting a festive appearance. The festivity is an expression of the manifestation of the unity of all parts of Jugoslavia.

BRITISH CITIES TO OPEN SUMMER AIR SERVICE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A conference took place on June 6 between representatives of the Imperial Airways and the municipalities of Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, with a view of opening up of experimental summer air services between those towns and the Continent of Europe via London.

Though an official statement is not available, it is understood that an agreement has been reached and that the new service will be opened before the end of the month.

Waldorf RESTAURANTS 226 Huntington Ave. Across the Park 1070 Boylston St. BOSTON

Vegetable Soup, with Crackers	15c
Fresh Garden Salad, Rolls and Butter	35c
Cold Boiled Ham, Mustard Pickle, Potato Salad, Rolls and Butter	35c
Hamburg Steak, Fresh Mushroom Sauce, New Spinach, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	40c
Fresh Strawberry Sundae	15c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

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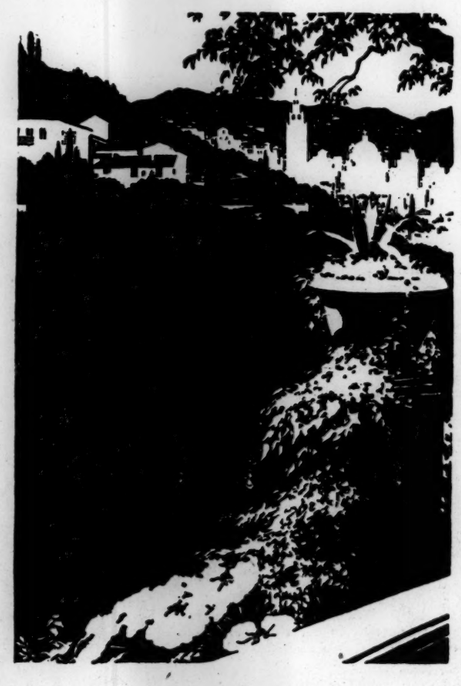

PETROPOLIS *is a state of comfort resulting from automatic oil heat as supplied by the Petroleum Heat & Power Company. You can enjoy this happy state for the amount you are now spending to heat your home.*

DEEP down in your heart you have always wanted to live in Petropolis. It is the smart place that people of culture and refinement generally seek.

For this haven of happiness offers many golden hours of added leisure. Dull care is left behind. Contentment fills the air. Its gentle warmth forever smiles on childhood, cheers youth, caresses all Petropolis.

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STUDEBAKER offers you these 12 fine car features!

No other car under $1000 has more than 7 of them!

There are 21 other cars besides this great Studebaker in the $1000 price class. Notice how few of them match *any one* of Studebaker's fine-car features below!

- 114-inch Wheelbase . . . . *equalled by only 7 of the 21 cars*
- 70-horsepower Engine . . . . . *equalled by only 4 out of 21*
- 1 H.P. to every 42.1 lbs. of Car, *equalled by only 3 out of 21*
- Counterweighted 68-lb. Crankshaft, *equalled by only 10 out of 21*
- Full-power Muffler . . . . . *no others have it*
- Starter Button on Dash . . . . . *only 7 out of the 21 have it*
- Vibration Damper . . . . . *only 8 out of the 21 have it*
- Cam-and-Lever Steering Gear (for easy steering) . . *only 6 others have it*
- Emergency Brakes on Four Wheels, *10 out of the 21 have them*
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- Double Drop Frame (lower, safer, costlier, smarter) . *only 4 out of the 21 have it*
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You cannot match this Studebaker at the price—nor even approach it. Nor can you find the counterpart of Studebaker's 78-year-old fame for manufacturing integrity. Here is a great and honest value—the handiwork of the Builder of Champions. Here is a car which has *proved* its speed, and power and stamina in scores of feats throughout the land. Make a point of driving it—today!

STUDEBAKER SIX PRICES

Coupe, 2-pass.	$895	Sedan	$985	Regal Sedan	$1085
Club Sedan	935	Coupe, 4-pass.	985	Landau Sedan	1125

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Tune in "Studebaker Champions" Sunday evening, 9:15 to 9:45. Station WEEI and NBC network.

WORLD WRESTLES WITH PROBLEMS OF DRINK TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

tem, with its monopoly of liquor sale. Charges that this system has had a harmful effect upon sobriety and upon the economic position of the nation, are under investigation. A royal commission in Denmark is considering the situation which exists under the Danish local option laws.

Effect of Shorter Hours

In Great Britain, the royal commission which now is sitting is expected to issue its report in 1931. This commission has heard official testimony on the value of the shorter hours for the sale of alcoholic liquors which have prevailed since the World War.

British liquor discussions have focused considerable attention upon statistics of Great Britain's drink bill, computed by George B. Wilson, editor of the Alliance News of London. His figures show £288,800,000 spent for liquor in 1929, as compared with £288,200,000 in 1928, an increase of less than .21 per cent. The compilation shows that brewers' profits for the 1929 fiscal year totaled £24,500,000, an increase of £500,000 over 1928.

A "long-time" comparison, however, was made by Leif Jones, M. P., before the United Kingdom Alliance. It shows that the consumption of beer per capita had been reduced from 26.3 gallons in 1913 to 16.5 in 1928, and the consumption of spirits from .53 to .25.

Drink Trade Aroused

Many of the continental European nations are witnessing strong movements toward temperance education as well as efforts to strengthen official control of liquor. This has resulted in increased activity in the drink trade which is vigorously opposing restrictions of liquor. The two most widely known organizations which are conducting an international campaign against prohibition, are located in Paris. They are the International League Against Prohibition and the International Wine Office.

According to Harpers Wine and Spirit Gazette, the International League Against Prohibition has achieved world scope and plans to devote all its energies and finance to fighting every proposal for prohibition.

The report of the French Wine Commission, in 1924, said that "the countries upon which our most active propaganda has been directed are England, Canada, the United States, and Sweden."

The work of the International Wine Office is of quite a different character. It was instituted by an international agreement drawn up by the diplomatic representatives of the Governments of Spain, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Tunis and signed on Nov. 29, 1924. Since then Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Germany, Morocco, Rumania, and Jugoslavia have affiliated.

Promotion of Wine Sales

The president of the office, M. Barthe, a member of the French House of Deputies, stated quite bluntly at the session of the council of the office in June, 1929, "We must push the consumption of wine all over the world." The financial position of this organization appears to be excellent. It receives from the 15 governments now affiliated subsidies to the amount of 300,000 French francs.

At a meeting of the Wine Office last July, M. Douarche, the director, announced to his council, whose members are all representatives of governments, that a "propaganda campaign must be waged against prohibition as it now exists in the United States and in Finland."

"We are in negotiation," he said, "with the editor of a great American paper for the purpose of preparing the program of a campaign in favor of wine, and will make use of the great press agencies in the United States and Great Britain for this object and also of the principal papers in both countries. We also shall prepare films, radio lectures, in favor of wine."

The newspaper campaign, he added, is being extended to practically all English-speaking countries.

Local Option Opposed

M. Douarche considered it disquieting that during recent years several local option bills have been submitted to the British Parliament. Their adoption would inevitably prevent any increase of wine consumption in Great Britain. The Dutch Parliament also had twice lately discussed bills of a strongly prohibitionist character. The Dutch bills were not concerned with wine, but only with spirits. The Wine Office appears to extend its solicitude also to this latter beverage.

In the course of the discussion the Spanish delegate, M. Royo, affirmed once more that the fight against prohibition, and any measure which the Wine Office believes to be connected with prohibition, constituted one of the most important tasks of the Wine Office.

The session adopted a resolution providing that: "The International Wine Office recommends to the member Governments to unite in combating, by the demonstration of the hygienic value of wine, the propaganda in favor of the extension of the dry régime, which is a grave danger for the wine-growing countries."

Another resolution recommended concerted action on the part of all wine-growing countries to bring about the reduction of customs and excise duties in nonwine-producing countries, which constitute an indirect form of prohibition. Certain countries which do not produce wine themselves impose heavy duties upon its importation. China, the Netherlands, Sweden and Poland were cited. Referring to Poland as a country with high wine duties, it is significant that M. Sarraut threatened such countries with a kind of commercial boycott in these wards:

"It is certain that if all the wine-growing countries, Greece, Rumania, Spain, Portugal told Poland that they would not continue their commercial relations with her so long as she maintained such duties, their request would have much more weight than if it were presented by a single government."

Education Against Alcohol Promoted in Many Lands; Total Abstinence Pledged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Nations of the world, faced with the serious problem of alcoholism, are giving increasing attention to efforts to promote temperance and sobriety, according to a summary of such movements compiled by Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism.

In France, the summary shows the National League Against Alcoholism has instituted a general office of the "Fruits of France," to promote non-alcoholic use of fruits and to increase their consumption. The anti-alcohol organizations in France have been conducting instruction in the public schools in the dangers of alcohol and have obtained abstinence pledges from more than 500,000 students. The Federation of French Anti-Alcohol Societies has 2000 sections throughout the country and a membership of 100,000.

The summary continues in part:

Germany recently has seen two moves toward greater control of liquor. One is the limiting of drinking places in Berlin to one for each 500 population. The other is a national law under which saloon keepers cannot collect debts for liquor contracted by drinkers already under debt to the saloon.

Crimes Laid to Liquor

Germany has cut the tax upon beer from the 75 per cent increase proposed to a 50 per cent increase on the protest of Bavaria although the rest of the Reich agreed to the higher figure. Crime has been on the increase in Germany. In Prussia, murders increased from 390 to 407 in 1929, highway robbery from 1781 to 2034 and thefts from 185,847 to 204,670. The abuse of intoxicants is blamed for the remarkably large number of crimes against children, which reached a total of 3984 last year while cases of immorality totaled 2403, a new high record.

Canadian experience in the government sale of liquor has not been altogether happy, the increased sale of liquor and the growth of bootlegging being marked. In Ontario, now under a government control system, the liquor board has found continuous violations of its regulations so that more than 1000 permits were cancelled in a few days. In Montreal, Que., the United States Prohibition Commissioner, Dr. James M. Doran finds that Canada has, as the result of its liquor control system, an "increase of arrests, increase of accidents and an increase of poverty."

The fight against beverage alcohol in Australia has undoubtedly been affected by the reverses suffered by this movement in Canada. This has also been true of New Zealand. In neither country has there been any outstanding legislative progress.

In Bulgaria, the tenth anniversary of prohibition in the United States were celebrated in more than 300 towns and villages. The Minister of Public Instructions ordered that all school teachers on that day give public prohibition talks while the Director of Public Health urged larger cooperation of Bulgarian women in the movement for a dry Bulgaria.

Legislative Gains Shown

President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia is leading the dry movement in that country, where growth in alcoholic mental disease has kept pace with the rapid increase in the consumption of beer.

The new Estonia local option law, adopted in 1929, is now in force and several communes have already availed themselves of the right to vote liquor establishments out of existence.

In Finland the proposal to resubmit prohibition was defeated by the friends of this policy.

Hungary has adopted a curfew law for Budapest, and is planning a restriction of the sale of liquor in cafés.

In India the popular movement against alcoholism and opium is steadily growing. The Government of Madras is about to constitute a General Propaganda Board, the object of which will be to promote an active public opinion in favor of total abstinence. The working committee of the Indian National Congress has drawn up general plans for the anti-alcoholic campaign, so as to render more united and effective the temperance work which has hitherto often been spasmodic and uncertain.

Mussolini Leads Movement

In Italy, Benito Mussolini, the Premier, in a widely published interview, is quoted as saying: "I have closed 27,000 saloons in five years. Give me time and I will close them all." Italy has been officially issuing prohibition propaganda through its Post Office Department which for at least a portion of last year used a cancellation stamp bearing a legend, which, translated into English reads: "Alcoholism leads to tuberculosis and is opposed to the good of the individual, the family and the race."

Japan is conducting a strong educational campaign against the use of alcoholic beverages and is considering raising the legal age of persons who are permitted to purchase liquor.

In China, the number of rules of conduct including abstinence from drinking intoxicating liquors has been increased by the Ministry of the Interior of the Nationalist Government. While China is still facing the opium traffic and habit, the alcohol problem is practically limited to those cities where there is a large European and American population and to those sections which are under foreign control.

Jugoslavia has adopted a new penal code providing for internment in an establishment for inebriates, as an additional penalty, when the offense has been committed by a habitual drunkard. The internment, not exceeding a period of two years, begins when the prison sentence expires.

Tax on Alcohol Raised

Latvia student associations have in the main abandoned the old drinking customs and are organizing total abstinence associations with the purpose of making total abstinence popular and fashionable, pursuing research on the effects of alcohol on the human system and originating new customs not influenced by drink traditions.

In Mexico, the dry movement organized by Emilio Portes Gil during his presidency is growing. This movement provides for greatly increased taxes on alcoholic beverages, the development of outdoor sports, the support of organizations to combat alcoholism, the obligatory dissemination of anti-alcoholic information in all schools, public and private, and the formation of anti-alcohol leagues of women.

The partial local prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks in many places has been adopted by Poland.

Portuguese wine merchants in Oporto assert that the world-wide dry movement has reduced wine exports from an average of 80,000 casks per annum to 26,000 in 1928.

The Rumanian Parliament has been considering plans to make that country dry by 1937. At present the only prohibition is of over 25 per cent alcohol. New legislation has been adopted forbidding the sale of and consumption of alcoholic beverages on Sunday.

Increase Under 'Control'

Russia is using the radio and cinema in its fight against alcoholism. The new Russian budget provides for a gradual decrease in the production of spirits from 528.9 millions of liters in the fiscal year 1928-29 to 504.3 for 1929-30, 479.7 for 1930-31, 418.2 for 1931-32 and 368.9 for 1932-33. Posters are being used throughout Russia to combat the use of beverage alcohol.

The latest report of the office of the Swedish control system shows the per capita consumption of spirits has reached its heighest point since 1922. Convictions for drunkenness in Sweden were 4.5 per 1000 population. Approximately 25 per cent of the persons convicted for drunkenness were under 25 years of age. In the rural districts 45.7 were under 25 years of age.

The South African anti-alcohol forces are actively pressing for local option measures.

Switzerland is appropriating part of the money received from the taxation of alcohol for the support of a number of anti-alcoholic organizations. The anti-liquor movement is largely due to the activity of the Swiss women, who, if they had the vote, would have Switzerland dry.

Educational work is being done widely throughout South America.

The League of Nations has appointed a sub-committee to study certain phases of the alcoholic problem. Conventions signed by seven nations agree on the prevention of the importation of alcohol and other intoxicating beverages into African territories in order to protect the native races. Since 1922 the Council of the League of Nations has urged that mandatory powers prevent abuses in the traffic of alcohol in the territories under mandate.

In Rumania, striking progress is reported by the comparatively young Rumanian Temperance League. At a national meeting in the largest auditorium in Bucharest recently, support of civic leaders was enlisted in the drive against alcohol. The session heard the Metropolitan Pimen of Moldavia declare that alcohol has destroyed the village life of the nation and that 90 per cent of the crimes are caused by drink.

[The next article in this series will appear June 11 and will discuss the responsibility of the states in enforcement.]

Proud of Sober Father

International News Photo

This Is One of a Series of Posters Displayed in the Swiss Temperance Crusade. The Little Girl Is Saying, "My Father Drinks No Schnaps." Note the Doleful Bootlegger in the Background.

WOMEN RETAIN WORD 'SINISTER' IN WET ATTACK

(Continued from Page 1)

for election to the presidency. "I have made several investigations, and I have found that influences backed by millions of dollars are at work to undermine the amendment. I call those influences sinister."

"Sinister is a dangerous word, fraught with serious meaning, but any movement to break down our laws is sinister," asserted Mrs. Virginia White Speel of the District of Columbia. "Do not deceive yourselves, women, they may tell you that there is no movement to return to the saloon, but if the prohibition amendment is modified it means that the saloons will come back."

"I consider that the word, 'sinister,' is correctly used," stated Mrs. Otto Hahn of New York City, and the vote followed immediately with a light sprinkling of noes, so few in number that no division was called for.

With no further discussion, the vote was taken on the entire resolution and passed, a division being called for to record the 11 votes in opposition.

Mrs. Winter Defended

Prohibition settled, the women were ready for the next controversial topic, the attack by Maryland delegates upon Mrs. Thomas G. Winter as public relations representative for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

A telegram from Baltimore club women protesting the appointment of Mrs. Winter, past president of the federation, as tending to commercialize the organizatton was read to the board of directors and met with instant response in favor of Mrs Winter. The board reiterated its approval of Mrs. Winter's appointment and pledged loyal support to her work, this action becoming part of the report of Mrs. Ambrose Diehl of Pennsylvania, national chairman of motion pictures.

Mrs. Winter made three points in her own behalf: first, that the club women had no ground for complaint since she holds no office in any club; second, that she is not the appointee of the club women, but the representative of the motion picture industry named after consultation with women members of organizations; and, third, that neither she nor the producers have used the name of any women's organization in connection with her work.

Previewing of Films

Aside from approval of Mrs. Winter's appointment, Mrs. Diehl's report included an account of the previewing in Los Angeles in which five women's organizations coöperate, each naming 30 women to pass upon pictures prior to release. The report also set forth the work of several hundred state and local committees of club women organized to obtain good pictures in communities and to enlist support for such pictures as deserve it.

The convention has deferred action until later in the week on the public welfare resolution sponsored by Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Oregon, national chairman of Public Welfare.

The delegates approved the George Washington celebration in 1932 and legal protection for the American eagle and defeated the request of the Colorado federaton for indorsement of a road and trail system to the Lindbergh Peak in the glacier area of the State. Opposition to the Colorado resolution was based on the inadvisability of establishing a precedent which might easily lead to similar requests from other states.

Withdraws From Council

The board of directors has voted to withdraw from the National Council of Women. The federation is the second large organization to leave the council, the National League of Women Voters having done so last year.

"It is not that we oppose the work of the council," said Mrs. Sippel when asked for an explanation of the board's action. "But we believe that the work could be accomplished with a simplified organization and consequent smaller expenditure of money."

Education was the topic for the June 9 sessions of the convention, the report of Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt of California, national chairman of education, mentioning work for a federal department of education, encouragement of continuation of study on the part of teachers by granting sabbatical leaves and official recognition of deans of girls in high schools, two projects which are being carried on under the direction of Mrs. Hahn, and character training in nursery schools and kindergartens. "A county library in every county," curriculum revision, literacy and conservation are on the women's program of work.

The education department's campaign on behalf of the Virgil celebration was indorsed by Dr. Charles C. Mierow of Colorado College, who advocated the study of Latin as a basis for modern culture.

DEPENDABILITY NEEDED IN ERA OF MACHINERY

(Continued from Page 1)

time prohibition, also convinced them of the advantage of peace-time restriction.

Economic Argument Unanswered

On the economic side there is no answer to the arguments in favor of prohibition. No one really attempts it. The nearest they come to an answer is to say that prohibition doesn't prohibit. Well, if it does not prohibit, it isn't prohibition.

If it is not enforced as well as could be desired, the cure for that condition is not repeal but enforcement. If we want the conditions of 1919 and 1920, when the law was enforced, the way to get those conditions is again to enforce the law. If we want the conditions of 1910 to 1914, the way is to repeal.

That real prohibition, enforced and observed, would be a good thing economically, is, I believe, beyond dispute. If anyone doubts it, let him read Sir Josiah Stamp's address before the British Society for the Study of Inebriety.

Demand for New Products

Sir Josiah considered the effect of changes in production from liquor to other commodities. He found that the demand for such new products would be "accretional" and cumulative whereas the demand for alcohol was "repetitive" and isolated.

He said that if one-half of the substituted expenditure had a small cumulative effect, there would be an additional national asset, in less than a generation, of £1,000,000,000. Total out-of-pocket social costs to Great Britain in illness, crime, accident, etc., borne out of tax funds alone, which would not exist except for alcohol consumption, were given as from £25,000,000 to £50,000,000 annually.

After considering liquor as a producer of tax revenue, Sir Josiah's conclusion was that the economic benefit which would result from abolition of the use of alcohol might run from 8 to 15 per cent.

Drink the Greatest Foe

England, during the war, recognized the seriousness of the liquor problem. David Lloyd George, as Minister of Munitions, was moved to say: "We are fighting Germany, Austria, and drink, and as far as I can see, the greatest of these deadly foes is drink." England was awake to the fact that drunkenness was a great menace. There soon began a series of war restrictions.

What took place in England was paralleled in Germany and Austria. Russia adopted prohibition, but after the Bolshevist mob seized control, prohibition was repealed. With the exception of Russia, none of these countries has gone back to the prewar policy with respect to drink. The experiences of the war were too convincing.

The United States, upon its entry into the war, like England, Germany and Austria, began making drastic restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of liquor. These restrictions became more and more drastic until, in 1919, war-time prohibition became effective.

Then some people began to think that if drunkenness is such a waster of man power in war time, it is also a waster of man power in peace time. If it saps the national strength and brings danger of failure in war, it may also sap the national strength and bring danger of economic failure in peace time. This argument was so convincing (there really was no answer) as to bring the prohibitory amendment with a promptness that surprised even its most optimistic advocates.

Not Adopted by "Cranks"

It was not the "temperance cranks" who adopted such drastic restrictions in England, Germany and Austria; it was the practical, hard-headed statesmen who knew that the national safety demanded it. It was these same practical men who kept up these restrictions in peace time.

They knew that in the struggle to rehabilitate their industries and regain their economic position, they must conserve man power in peace as well as in war. They were freely advised by men not themselves dry that they must manage some way to reduce the consumption of liquor if they were not to be hopelessly outclassed by dry America.

No first rate country treats the liquor trade as it treats trade in harmless or beneficial commodities. No outstanding opponent of prohibition in this country, at least, is quite willing to say that the sale of liquor and the sale of useful commodities should be put on the same basis.

What some of us are working for is a better enforcement of prohibition, in order that we may obtain the undoubted economic benefits of prohibition. To that end, we are opposed to any weakening of our enforcement laws. Our opponents are working for the weakening of enforcement by the repeal of one of our state enforcement laws, to what end?

The only possible result of such repeal will be to make it easier for the bootlegger to flout the remaining laws. Such repeal cannot possibly benefit anyone except the bootlegger.

What they are afraid of is not that prohibition will not prohibit. They are worried for fear that it will.

ST. LOUIS BOY WINS MODEL PLANE RACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A twin-pusher model made by Carl Fries Jr., 15-year-old St. Louis boy, recently won the duration flying contest for model airplanes held at Curtiss-Steinberg airport here.

The plane remained aloft 18 minutes, 15 seconds, bettering the national record by more than eight minutes, it was claimed, and then flew out of sight over the Mississippi River.

GORE ENTERS SENATE RACE

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Thomas P. Gore, who for 14 years served Oklahoma in the United States Senate, announced his candidacy June 6 for the senatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket.

English Wool Strike Costing Huge Sums

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Three more trade unions concerned in the Yorkshire wool textile industry wages dispute have instructed their members to resume work at once. They are the Yorkshire Managers and Overlookers Society, the Wool Yarn and Warehousemen's Society and the National Society of Wool Combers.

The total membership of these unions is only 16,000, but their having decided officially to accept the terms offered by the employers recognizes the increasing uselessness of the continued endeavor to stand against wages cuts, now that wool prices have fallen to pre-war levels.

As far as Bradford is concerned, the dispute is now practically over, but this does not apply to the Huddersfield district, where the refusal of the keymen to return to work continues to keep a number of mills idle. The stoppage is reported to have cost the wool trade £32,000,000 in Bradford alone.

NITRATE ENVOY NAMED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Pablo Ramirez, ex-Finance Minister, was appointed, June 6, Chilean representative of the government nitrate interests in Europe and Egypt.

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Mrs. Mildred Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Harry G. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Belva L. Morton, Erie, Pa.
Miss Mary McKee, Erie, Pa.
Miss Hilda Jenert, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Monna Jenert, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Lulu Valentiner, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Lulu Kiechborth, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Larkelle D. Willcutt, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. O. B. Hill, New York City.
Oliver B. Hill, Hudson View Gardens, New York City.
Mrs. Anita Frey Kirkpatrick, Los Angeles, Calif.
L. P. Kirkpatrick, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. A. I. Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mary E. Hughes, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. Elizabeth Freyermuth, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. D. A. Goldian, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. D. A. Goldian, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. E. Sheffield, San Francisco, Calif.
E. Sheffield, San Francisco, Calif.

SENATE 'STRAW' VOTE GIVES DRY SIDE MAJORITY

Only 29 Commit Themselves, However—21 Are Dry, 8 Wet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Under the designation of "the Washington Branch of the Woman's Organization for Prohibition Reform," a statement was released to the press here June 9 giving results of a canvass the organization declares it has made of the Senate on the wet-and-dry issue.

Of the 96 members of the Senate, only 29 are listed as definitely committing themselves on the two queries which the statement asserts were put to them. Of this group 21 favored prohibition and eight are recorded as opposed.

Thirteen senators, according to the statement, "were personally interviewed and refused to sign." Of six of these, three made statements classifying them as opposed to present conditions and three in favor of prohibition.

Explaining the lack of response from the other 54 members, the statement declares that many were absent from Washington and could not be reached and "several were frank enough to admit confidentially that they would not give their position on this question because it might result in their defeat at the coming election."

Headed by Mrs. Sabin

The Woman's Organization for Prohibition Reform, it was explained here, is a national organization headed by Mrs. Charles Sabin, New York, formerly national Republican committeewoman from that State, who resigned some time ago to associate herself actively with the wet movement. Mrs. Sabin appeared before the House Judiciary Committee during its wet-and-dry hearings this spring and urged repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

This is the second canvass of the Senate on prohibition that has come to light in the past few weeks. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment announced recently that it has made a survey in Congress on the issue of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It has not as yet made known its report.

The following two queries were addressed to those interviewed, the statement declares:

"Do you favor the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act? Do you favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, turning back to the states the liquor problem with the provision that the saloon could not return as an institution?"

The group of 21 favoring national prohibition as at present constituted are listed as follows:

J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Alabama; Wesley L. Jones (R.), Washington; William J. Harris (D.), Georgia; Porter H. Dale (R.), Vermont; John B. Kendrick (D.), Wyoming; Hubert D. Stephens (D.), Mississippi; Henry J. Allen (R.), Kansas; Elmer Thomas (D.), Oklahoma; Morris Sheppard (D.), Texas; Arthur Capper (R.), Kansas; Guy D. Goff (R.), West Virginia; Robert B. Howell (R.), Nebraska; Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Indiana; Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Florida; John Robsion (R.), Kentucky; Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), North Carolina; Kenneth McKellar (D.), Tennessee; Tom Connally (D.), Texas; William E. Brock (D.), Tennessee; William E. Borah (R.), Idaho; Phillips Lee Goldsborough (R.), Maryland.

Favor State Control

Those opposed and favoring the return-to-the-states system are recorded as follows:

David I. Walsh (D.), Massachusetts; Arthur R. Gould (R.), Maine; Royal S. Copeland (D.), New York; Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Colorado; Millard E. Tydings (D.), Maryland; Hiram Bingham (R.), Connecticut; Edwin S. Broussard (D.), Louisiana; Robert F. Wagner (D.), New York.

The group which refused to sign the questionnaire is given as follows:

Roscoe C. McCulloch (R.), Ohio; William H. McMaster (R.), South Dakota; Daniel O. Hastings (R.), Delaware; Carter Glass (D.), Virginia; Robert M. La Follette (R.), Wisconsin; Lynn J. Frazier (R.), North Dakota; Hugo L. Black (D.), Alabama; Lee S. Overman (D.), North Carolina; W. B. Pine (R.), Oklahoma; Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), California; Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Massachusetts; Bronson Cutting (R.), New Mexico; Hamilton F. Kean (R.), New Jersey.

In addition to these groupings the press statement carried the following additional information:

"James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, commented as follows:

"'At every election Michigan has voted for prohibition, and also against any modification of the Volstead Act. The only way to ascertain if the people of Michigan have changed their mind is through another referendum. I understand plans are being made to have one.

Welcomes Referendum

"'Being their representative, in part, in the Senate, I must of course follow out the dictates of my constituents as they express them through the ballot box. I would be glad to know if the people of Michigan have changed their views, principally because I personally have never voted for prohibition, and believe it is the wrong way to attack the liquor problem.'

"Frederick Steiwer (R.), Senator from Oregon, says: 'Not entirely satisfied with present enforcement,' indicating he favors better enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act.

"Patrick J. Sullivan (R.), Senator from Wyoming, says he is opposed to the Jones law, opposed to the Michigan law and opposed to the poisoning by the Government of industrial alcohol; otherwise his stand is not made known. Generally believed he stands for liberalizing present enforcement.

"John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, says he does not sign any questionnaire but generally favors liberalizing the matter as a state rather than a national prohibition.

"Roscoe C. Patterson (R.), Senator from Missouri, says he does not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and turning the liquor problem back to the states with provisions that the saloon could not return; neither is he in favor of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act as at present enforced Therefore, his real views are unknown.

"Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, could not be seen but he has shown a liberal state of mind in regard to restoring the matter to the states for settlement.

"George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, states he is generally in favor of national prohibition, but is not satisfied with its present status.

"Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, while refusing to sign the questionnaire, stated he was definitely in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, refusing to sign, stated he generally favored prohibition.

"It is a sad commentary on representative government that although we have had national prohibition for 10 years, during which time there has been ample opportunity to study its workings, that many senators either had no opinion on the subject or refused to state their position. We request the press in the states where there were senators who refused to answer to assist us in ascertaining just what the views of these senators are on prohibition. For them to have no views on such an important matter or to refuse to express their views is tantamount to a breakdown in representative government."

Nation to Own Petrified Forest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Private lands within the boundaries of the Petrified Forest National Monument will be eliminated as the result of an Act of Congress signed by the President on June 5 authorizing an exchange of Government-owned lands outside the reservation.

Of the total 26,000 acres nearly 13,000 are privately owned, being for the most part original railroad grants occupying alternate sections throughout the national monument district. The New Mexico and Arizona Land Company, the present owner, has signified its willingness to make the desired exchange. It is understood that the construction of an adequate road and trail system to make the monument accessible to visitors is contemplated by the Government.

The Petrified Forest National Monument was visited by more than 69,000 during the past year according to the Department of the Interior.

Greece Negotiates $40,000,000 Loan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The Greek Government is negotiating a new loan of $40,000,000 to continue the productive works now in progress.

The labors which have been carried on in productive works have lately considerably slackened on account of shortage of funds. It was Mr. Venizelos's initial scheme to achieve within a period of four years a series of most important productive works including reclamation works, road building and agricultural reforms.

Hambros Bank, representing British interests, loaned £4,000,000 to finance the enterprise. Now, it is announced, these funds are almost exhausted, and in order to prevent a stoppage of the reconstruction work the Government is financing the undertakings by funds taken from the excess of the budget.

LIFEBOAT REWARDED FOR GALLANT EFFORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has granted a special award of £10 each to the coxswain and crew of the Stromness motor lifeboat for their gallant attempt to rescue the crew of the Aberdeen trawler Ben Doran, which went ashore at the Vee Skerries on the west coast of Scotland, on March 29.

The Stromness lifeboat was launched at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of March 30 and reached the scene of the wreck next day, but no trace of the crew could be found. When it reached home the lifeboat had been away just over 55 hours, and had traveled 250 miles in extremely bad weather conditions—a record journey for any motor lifeboat.

HALE ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED IN HARTFORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn. — The birthday of Nathan Hale was observed here by members of the Colonial Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. Following ceremonies at the statue of the Revolutionary hero in front of the Hartford Public Library, the members had dinner at the City Club, where the Rev. George A. Tuttle of Wethersfield read a paper on the boyhood, training and life of Nathan Hale. The picture of Nathan Hale, presented to the society by George D. Seymour of New Haven, was placed on display during the dinner.

CHICAGOANS TO STUDY PREHISTORIC INDIANS

CHICAGO (AP) — An archæological expedition sponsored by the Field Museum of Natural History will start June 10 to spend three months of research on the sites of prehistoric Indian cultures in southwestern Colorado.

Headed by Dr. Paul S. Martin, assistant curator in charge of North American archæology at the museum, the party will seek to obtain new scientific information on the peoples who inhabited that territory from 1000 to 3000 years ago.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS JERUSALEM PAPERS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The Government has suspended until further notice one Hebrew and two Arab journals. It is understood that the authorities objected to certain articles as likely to incite ill-feeling between Jews and Arabs on the subject of the proposed new press law under preparation as recommended by the Shaw Commission.

One of the suspended Arab journals is the unofficial organ of the supreme Moslem council.

CHAIR OF PEACE IS PROPOSED BY CANADIAN

Miss MacPhail Moves Resolution in House—Committee Hears Evidence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Agnes MacPhail's motion proposing that "for every $100 spent for war $1 should be spent to promote peace by setting up a chair of international relationship and by instituting international scholarships in each Canadian university," which was referred to the select standing committee on industrial and international relations, has resulted in recommendations to Parliament for the extending and increasing of the scope of the department of external affairs, especially in regard to the spreading of information on the international relations of Canada with other countries, for the establishment of a central research library on interimperial and international matters in connection with the department, and for further consideration of the whole subject at the next session of Parliament.

While the committee did not concur in the letter of the motion, Miss MacPhail, member for Southeast Grey, Ont., feels that the object she had in mind, namely a complete survey of Canada's efforts on behalf of world peace and possible future steps along the same line, was well attained.

Dr. H. M. Tory, chairman of the League of Nations Society in Canada, suggested that the expenditure to promote peace was already made through the Government spending $200,000 a year in support of the League, as compared with $20,000,000 on military defense measures.

Dr. O. D. Skelton, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, another witness called, thought that the establishment of international chairs in universities was purely a provincial matter, and might be fraught with many difficulties. He felt that it would be more useful to try and develop the international content of the teaching of all the social sciences than to establish a single chair whose duty it would be to monopolize the international outlook.

The idea of international scholarships, on the other hand, met his entire approval. He advocated increased peace activities along lines followed in recent years, the League of Nations, the Briand-Kellogg pact, the optional clause; in short, through direct federal action taken in conjunction with other governments.

In a paper submitted by Dr. Tory to the committee he referred among other things to the relationship between trade and military preparedness. "The time was," he said, "when trade could be forced, and was forced by the great nations of the world upon the less powerful nations. That day, however, has gone by. Only by good will and understanding and by the use of scientific methods in production can we hope to enter the markets of the world and maintain the hold we get. I think it can be truthfully said that Canada is the least military of all the nations of the world. The League of Nations Society had a map prepared which they presented as an exhibit to the peace meeting at The Hague last year. The map was intended to show the relation between military forces and trade per capita. Looking at the map, it is a striking fact that the nations which rank highest in military equipment rank lowest in external trade per capita, while the nations which ran very low, like ourselves, in military equipment, rank at the very top in external trade. Trade and standing armies seeem to be an inverse ratio."

Engineer Praises Bengal Irrigation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—In a lecture delivered before Calcutta University Sir William Willcocks, the famous irrigation engineer of Egypt, described how the system of "overflow irrigation, evolved by the rulers of ancient Bengal some 3000 years ago, could be reintroduced in the Ganges and Damodar deltas," and said:

"The delta of the Ganges is not rainless like Egypt, nor is it a dry, thirsty land like Babylonia. It enjoys a rainfall of from 50 to 60 inches, just when all the rivers are in flood; and it was to make full use of the rich waters of the Ganges and Damodar floods and the abundant but poor water of the monsoon rainfall that some early Bengal king thought out and put in practice the system of overflow irrigation of the Ganges and Damodar deltas which insured health and wealth to Bengal for very many hundreds of years.

"The overflow canals of Bengal fall behind the great irrigation works of other countries in no particular whatever. First of all stands the magnitude of the work. Take the country traversed by these canals on the Ganges and the Damodar, and we have an irrigated area which could not have been under 7,000,000 acres. Then we have canals aligned and designed on the soundest principles, which worked for many hundreds of years and were only dislocated by a generation of civil war and discord."

Sir William Willcocks concluded: "We may be quite sure that the ancient irrigators of Bengal did not hit upon the system at once, but adopted it after trials and experiments lasting over many years, and we may rest assured, after seeing the results of 70 years of abandonment of it, that there is nothing before the country but to return to it."

Abstinence Clubs Forming in Poland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Hostels, clubs and common rooms where no alcoholic liquor is served and where entertainments, handicrafts and reading lessons are given are being organized in many parts of Poland by the Polish Working Women's Club and similar societies.

The purpose of the organizations is to foster new forms of social life and new cultural pleasures which shall be free from the stimulus of alcoholic drink. The nonalcoholic common rooms for soldiers and the common rooms established by the Society of Peoples' Houses are already filling a great need. Another society in industrial districts provides dinners for workingmen, at which no alcohol is served, and during dinner time radio concerts are given.

In Prusrkow, where the citizens have voted for abolition of open liquor selling, a hostel and common room has been established, and it has become a meeting place for the whole district. Entertainments for adults, lessons in needlework, children's entertainments, meetings, lectures and readings are arranged. A young people's circle has been opened to propagate abstinence.

Huge Underground Tank Protects Thames Building From Tidal Water

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Standing in its own huge subterranean tank securely shut off from the action of tidal water and shifting soil, "Thames House," Westminster, when completed next year, will be the largest office building in Europe or the British Empire, and, it is claimed, will embody features that have never appeared even in the wonder offices of the United States.

The erection of the container was decided upon as the only means of protecting the riverside site against tidal water, it having been found during excavation work that pumping was not sufficient to keep the area free.

The excavation was made through layers of Thames mud, peat and green sand into the blue clay beneath, the total weight of the excavated material being 150,000 tons.

The excavated area has been surrounded by the walls of the container. The construction of the walls consists of an outer layer of steel piling; a brick wall 9 inches thick, a coat of asphalt, and a concrete wall 17 feet at the base and narrowing to 5 feet at the top. The whole site within these retaining walls is covered with a thick bed of waterproofed concrete which, with the walls themselves, form a huge tank, impervious to water.

Electric light that reproduces daylight, automatic control of temperature, noiseless nonslip floors, patent waste-paper chutes, electrically operated clocks, and central vacuum-cleaning installations will be among the features of the equipment of Thames House.

ARLINGTON GAINS 17,424

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—The population of Arlington is 36,089, an increase of 17,424 or 93.4 per cent since 1920, Mrs. Mabelle Kenney, census supervisor, announced today.

Britons Claim Gas Trade Doubled

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Representing a capital investment of £180,000,000, the British gas industry stands in the front rank of British trade today, contended J. W. Curtis, in an address delivered to the Manchester Association of Engineers. There are 1500 gasworks in the country carbonizing 18,000,000 tons of coal a year and employing more than 100,000 men.

Beckton works is the largest in the world, Mr. Curtis stated. This is the plant that supplies London. It occupies 300 acres of land and is continuously working.

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Charts of 36 leading makes of cars—prepared by Socony engineers after consultation with the car manufacturers—are provided. The charts show every lubrication point and indicate the kind of lubricant to use at each point. The possibility of skipping points or using the wrong lubricant is entirely eliminated.

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Socony *Certified* Lubrication Service takes no more time, costs no more than you pay for untrained service that is NOT certified. It is the *only* service that gives guaranteed, scientific lubrication by men who have been specially trained for this sole purpose.

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These men work from special charts—prepared by Socony engineers with the cooperation of the car manufacturers—showing every point to be lubricated and indicating the exact kind of lubricant to use at each point, as recommended by the car manufacturers.

They have the proper tools, they use Socony lubricants—best in the world.

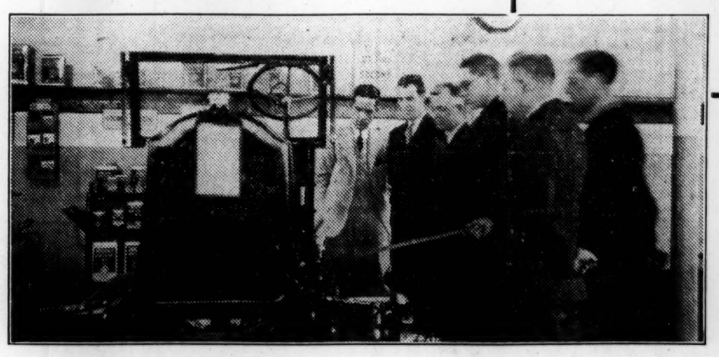
What it means to you

Socony *Certified* Lubrication Service assures proper lubrication for *your* car.

The use of the chart of your *own* car assures you that not a single lubrication point has been missed and that the proper lubricant has been used at each lubrication point.

Where can you get it?

Socony *Certified* Lubrication Service is available at Socony Stations displaying this sign. More and more stations will be commissioned to render this service as their operators prove they are qualified.



School in session at Cambridge. This is one of the fifty-three Schools of Lubrication established throughout Socony territory. A class composed of Socony station employees is receiving instruction in the proper method of car lubrication.

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$4,200,000 LOAN FUND PLEDGED TO TECHNOLOGY

Established for Students to Meet Increased Tuition Fee

A $4,200,000 loan fund, to aid students to assume a greater part of the increasing cost of modern technical education, has been established for the Masachusetts Institute of Technology. Announcement of a series of gifts which comprise the fund was made at the All-Technology dinner in Boston, June 7, by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and a graduate of the institute.

In order to provide more funds for research and to increase the pay of the faculty, a committee of the institute corporation has decided to increase the tuition by $100. This move, effective in September, 1931, will make the tuition $500 a year, while the cost of educating a student is between $700 and $900.

To enable the students to meet the higher tuition, the loan fund was established by donations from Technology alumni and friends, Mr. Swope announced. Loans will be made to students who pass required tests of ability and character, the loans to be repaid after graduation. Approximately $500,000 of the fund has been paid in. The remainder already is pledged to be paid over a 10-year period after which student repayments will maintain it.

Subscribers to the fund, whose names were announced by Mr. Swope, are: George Eastman, $500,000; Charles Hayden '90, $500,000; Alfred Prichard Sloan Jr. '95, $500,000; Edwin Sibley Webster '88, $500,000; John Edward Aldred, $250,000; Coleman du Pont '84, Irenée du Pont '97, Lammot du Pont '01, and Pierre Samuel du Pont '90, jointly, $1,000,000; Charles Augustus Stone '88, $250,000; Gerard Swope '95, $250,000; Franklin Atwood Park, '95; $150,000; Frank Libby Dame '89, $100.000; Albert Gould Davis '93, $50,000; Charles Neave '90, $50,000; William Chapman Potter '97, $50,000; an alumnus '94, $50,000, and the late William Emery Nickerson '76, $10,000.

Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, newly installed president of the institute, announced that a new laboratory of physics and chemistry was to be built at the institute. He also announced that Dr. Norton would retire as head of the department of industrial physics to devote his entire time to the division of industrial coöperation and research.

Women's League Convenes June 11

The national board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of which Miss Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley is national president and Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott is state chairman, is to meet in Boston on June 11 and 12.

Members of the board come from 16 states, and include Miss Zona Gale, author, Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement of New York, Mrs. Rosalie Jones Dill, wife of Senator Dill of Washington, Mrs. Grace Hoffman White and Miss Katherine D. Blake of New York, Mrs. Lucy Biddle Lewis of Philadelphia, Mrs. Meta Berger, widow of Congressman Berger of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull of Swarthmore. Sessions June 11 will be held at the heaquarters of the Massachusetts Branch, 6 Byron Street, and on June 12 at Cedar Hill, Waltham. The visiting board members will be guests at the meeting which the Massachusetts Branch is holding on the afternoon of June 10, on the estate of Mrs. John S. Codman, West Roxbury, which is to be addressed by Miss Jane Addams, the honorary international president of the league.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 10

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Theme songs, specialties, and old timer, "Good-by, Boys." 8.

Willard Robison and His Deep River Orchestra (WOR). 8.

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Radio carnival. Large dance orchestra, Grenadiers male quartet, Columbia Girls' Trio, "Chick" Endor, comedy soloist. 9.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Features, "Huckleberry Finn," from Grofe's "Mississippi Suite," by orchestra, Handy's "Memphis Blues," by vocal trio, medley of five Victor Herbert waltzes, with necessary vocal choruses. 9:30.

Ray Perkins, "Old Topper"; Cronies Orchestra (Orange Crush—WJZ Chain). "Nola," a Lopez imitation at the keyboard, by Mr. Perkins; feature medley from "Puttin' on the Ritz." 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Mixed chorus; concert orchestra (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). "Salute" period. 10.

Vaudeville (RKO—WEAF—T). One hour. 10:30

Grand Opera Concert (CBS—T) Half-hour of music from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" by mixed quartet and Columbia Symphony Orchestra. 10:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain) Ballad hour by male quartet and orchestra. 11.

Orchestral

"New World Symphony" (CBS—T) Liszt's "Les Preludes," "Tambourin Chinois" and "Coronation March," by orchestra under Howard Barlow. 6.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T) Best known bits are Dvořák, Waldteufel, Sibelius and Rameau-Mottl. 6:05.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ) Best bits are Lehar, Frimi, Lacome, Hadley and Tchaikovsky. 6:15.

"Around the World With Libby" (Libby—WJZ Chain) 8:30.

Characteristic Music

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain) Russian program by balalaika orchestra and Genia Fonariova, soprano. 8.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Gypsy music. 8:30.

Recitals

Mary McCoy, soprano (WEAF—T). Two Russian songs and two popular songs. String trio selection and accompaniment. 7.

Lew White, organist (WJZ—T). 7:35.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF, Chain). Soloist and orchestra. 10.

"Golden Gems" (WEAF—T). Familiar ballads by Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; Hugo Mariani's orchestra. 11.

Popular Vocal

"Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Marcella Shields and Helene Handin. 7:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Soconyland Sketch (Standard—WEAF Chain). New England history. 7:30.

"Frontier Days" (WEAF Chain). Western drama. Note change of network. 8:30.

Musical Melodrama (Johnson—WJZ Chain). Serial mystery story. 9.

"Rent Free" (Graybar—CBS-T). "Mr. and Mrs." sketch. 10.

Talks

"A Banished Man Who Caused an Indian War" (WEAF-T). Dean Archer's "Heroes and Patriots" series. 7:15.

Cambridge Doubts Figures of Census

A complete census recount and investigation is pending in Cambridge as a result of charges by city officials that the population tabulation of 113,650 was at least 7000 too low.

The protest was initiated by Richard M. Russell, Mayor, backed by several council members. The figures show a decrease of 6000 from the 1925 tabulation by the State, and a 3.3 per cent increase over the national census figures of 10 years ago. The Mayor will examine the reports from each ward carefully before making a full statement.

Many business men expressed their keen disappointment at the loss in population, declaring that they had firmly believed the population was at least 120,000. They traced the cause of the decrease, if figures are correct, to a general migration of apartment house dwellers to the more residential localities such as Belmont, Arlington and Watertown. Increasing business was forcing them out into the more distant suburbs of Boston, they said.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:45 "Voice of Cheer."
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 String ensemble; announcement.
6:35 "Cap'n and the Widder."
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 New England Coke Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, "Believe It or Not."
8:00 NBC, "Symphonic Rhythm Makers."
8:30 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; quartet.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra; Gladys Swarthout, soprano.
10:00 NBC, Ovaltine Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Shell Orchestra; trio; pianos.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Chamber of Commerce organ; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:55 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
6:04 Announcement; markets; Bookman.
6:20 Sport Digest; baseball scores.
6:30 Mischa Tulin, Theremin soloist.
6:45 Scott Oracle; quartet; orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 String ensemble; Arthur Hiltz, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Roxy's Gang; Mildred Hunt.
8:30 Sketch, "The First Alarm."
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; trio; pianos.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Digest; baseball; Radiogram.
11:09 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 The Vosiners Orchestra.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Parco Planners Orchestra.
6:45 Kelvinator Orchestra.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights"; time.
7:30 Golf score; Mystery Messages.
7:35 "Piano Verse."
8:00 CBS, "The Melody Musketeers."
8:15 CBS, Bankers Economic Service.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Henry Burbig.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris" sketch.
10:00 CBS, Chicago Board of Trade.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p.m.—Program of Favorites.
5:30 Twilight Hour; string trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 WHDH Trio.
6:45 Temperature; news; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves vs. St. Louis.

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AMERICA LAUDED BY JEW FOR ITS OPPORTUNITIES

Jewish Tercentenary Group Holds Thanksgiving Service at Temple

"America to the Jews means opportunity plus obligation," declared Alexander Brin, in opening the oratorical period of an intercongregational thanksgiving service at Temple Ohabei in Brookline June 8. The service was the first of a series of celebrations planned by the Jewish Tercentenary Committee, of which Mr. Brin is chairman.

From the handful of Jews that originally landed on Manhattan Island, Mr. Brin said, the race in the United States has grown "to the largest community of Jewry in the world, numbering some 4,500,000, with 250,000 residing in Massachusetts."

"To live in America," he commented, "is a privilege of priceless worth, since this is the only country where the Jews enjoy liberty and equality as a constitutional right."

Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, in delivering the message from the Commonwealth said:

"The religious inspiration of the Puritans and many of their ideals of civil policy, we know, were obtained from a knowledge of the Bible. With their struggles for independence and freedom from ecclesiastical tyranny, came a revival of the study of the Old Testament, of Hebrew and Hebraic learning. Moses was their law-giver, the Pentateuch their code, and Israel under the Judges their ideal of popular government. To them the Mosaic code and the Hebrew Commonwealth were living realities. As Lecky the historian says, 'It is an historical fact that in the great majority of instances the early Protestant defenders of civil liberty derived their political ideals chiefly from the Old Testament.'

"The Jewish people are not newcomers in this country; in fact they played an important part in its discovery. The commemoration of the first battlefields of the Revolutionary War was made possible through a Jew, Judah Touro, who subscribed for the erection of the monument."

The leading rabbis of Greater Boston, town and state officials and prominent business and professional men likewise participated in the meeting.

Boston Art Notes

Robert C. Vose Galleries

C. Bachelor Nesbit offers a novel atmosphere in the formal surroundings of the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. She is moved by poetic sentiment, but has that sentiment under control. Her pictures interest us in the matter of both form and content.

The artist is modern in spirit. She shares the taste for the primitive viewpoint, for simplicity and definition of statement, for flat surfaces and ingenious pattern distribution. These rustic subjects are well suited to this mode: "The Soil," "Repose," "Philosophy of Life," "Remembrance" will give some suggestion of the thought expressed in the pictures. In placing these naïve persons, in depicting their simple faces and untutored manners, the artist displays insight. Her taste for little details, just a few pertinent ones, helps to develop the theme: a lamb, a bottle, a hair-ribbon.

Her palette consists of pale, opaque tones—mauve, dull orange olive, steel. They are juxtaposed so that they seem to grade into one another. It is a clean palette in which the individuality of each color is retained without disturbing the continuity of the design.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery

George Pearse Ennis is the present exhibitor at the Lamson and Hubbard Gallery on Boylston Street. The name of the artists is well known in art circles. He has engaged in many art activities; his repertoire consists of landscape and marine painting, mural decoration and stained glass.

Most of the painting seen at Lamson and Hubbard's was done at Eastport, Canada, and Newfoundland. The subject matter offers opportunity for virile depiction. There are many scenes of activities in the fishing port —"Weir Menders," "The Lobsterman," "The Beachcombers." There is heightened activity everywhere; if it is not revealed in the work of the men, it is to be found in the surging waters. Deep ledges lend some powerful vertical accents.

"Incoming Fleets" attracted the eye particularly for the swift sail-boats skimming the water so gracefully. It was a contrast to the portrayals of the fishermen, brawny weather-beaten types.

Grace Horne's Gallery

Violet Oakley, N. A., is showing the works of many years of activity as a mural painter, water colorist, portraitist at Grace Horne's Gallery. In colored reproduction is shown her series of mural decorations for the "Opening of the Book of the Law," made for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and "The Holy Experiment," made for the Capitol of Pennsylvania.

A set of portraits which the artist entitles "The Geneva Drawings" are of particular interest. An assortment of personalities of such distinction is rarely assembled. Miss Oakley selected her ground wisely when she turned her steps to Switzerland and portrayed her gallery of interesting sitters. There are virile characters and dreamy ones; there is the pensive Ramsay MacDonald, the decisive Dr. Stresemann; there is the Chinese delegate, and the Polish and the Finnish. A fertile opportunity for the portraitist. Miss Oakley catches the characteristic gesture, the qualifying mood. She establishes the type in the outline, which is generally firm. There is variation in posture, in expression, in atmosphere. She is undoubtedly affected by the characteristics of the sitters.

There is in addition a series of portraits of famous artists, playwrights, musicians. There is a study for a "Life of Moses" reredos in the Sanctuary of the Graphic Sketch Club of Philadelphia. There is a selection of sketches catalogued under the heading of "A Pilgrim Notes."

Miss Oakley is versatile and indefatigable. For variety and enterprising activity she makes an outstanding figure. D. A.

Council to Consider Group Banking Plan

A question of major importance to business in New England and in the country—the trends toward group, chain and branch banking—will be considered by the New England Council at its nineteenth quarterly meeting at Poland Spring House, South Poland, Me., June 13 and 14.

Guest speakers will include Edmund Platt, vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington; Gardner B. Perry, Minneapolis, Minn., vice-president of the Northwest Bancorporation, one of the largest of the group banking systems; and Harold P Janisch, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. A summary of the development of group, chain and branch banking in New England will be presented to the council at this meeting.

Another feature of the meeting will be the presence of members of the graduating class of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, students who will report results of research studies they have made during the past year in coöperation with the council. Twelve students and Prof. R. F. Elder, who with Prof. E. H Schell directed the students in their researches, will attend the meeting.

93 DRUNKEN DRIVERS CONVICTIONS IN WEEK

There were 93 convictions for operating motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in Massachusetts last week, it is reported by Capt. George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles. This total is 22 more than in the week before last. Eleven persons were committed to jail, nine from district courts and two from superior courts.

Fifteen persons were convicted for the second time within six years in district courts for driving while under the influence of liquor. Eight were given jail sentences and appealed, and seven were committed to jail. Of the 1103 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 87 were for driving after drinking.

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Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOV. WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Tuesday, June 8, 1630.—"The wind still west and by south; fair weather, but close and cold. About three in the afternoon we had sight of land to the north-west about 10 leagues, which we supposed was the Isles of Monhegan, but it proved Mount Mansell. We had now fair sunshine weather, and so pleasant a sweet air as did much refresh us; and there came a smell off the shore like the smell of a garden. There also came a wild pigeon into our ship, and another small land bird."

Wednesday, June 9, 1630.—"Now we had very fair weather, and warm. About noon the wind came with a handsome gale, and we had the main land upon our starboard all that day, about eight or ten leagues off. It is very high land, lying in many hills very unequal. At night we saw many small islands, being low land, between us and the main, and about three leagues from us, and a small rock a little above water. We sounded, and had soft oozy ground at 60 fathom. This high land which we saw we judged to be the west cape of the great bay which goeth towards Port Royal, called Mount Desert, or Mount Mansell, and but a part of the main."

It was glorious to be so constantly in sight of land today. We feasted our eyes on mountains and islands, and outdid our imaginations in endeavoring to detect land odors. And the atmosphere is distinctly warmer than at any period of the voyage, although the seamen tell me that the water is very cold, due to the arctic current which slowly moves southward along this coast. The captain's chart lies open in the "great cabin," and the men of the company are consulting it more frequently than ever. Lady Arabella occasionally points out to the women the position of the ship, and in terms that indicate that navigation was not neglected in her fine education.

Mount Mansell doubtless was named from Sir Robert Mansell, the highest naval officer of England, and one of the grantees in the great patent for New England commonly called the "Plimouth Charter" of King James, dated Nov. 3, 1620.

But the compelling and appealing incident was the alighting in the rigging of a pigeon and a smaller bird, keeping company in a daring adventure at sea. These harbingers of land we considered special messengers from our friends at Salem, bidding us welcome to the new world. It had been nearly two months since we had seen a land bird. On April 17, when we lay about "ninety leagues from Scilly [Isles], west by south," the Governor made the following journal entry: "At this place there came a swallow and lighted upon our ship." May the morrow bring us yet other cheering incidents.

Rebuilding Pushed for L Street Bridge

Preliminary plans for immediate replacement of the L Street bridge, destroyed by fire were prepared at a conference June 7 between Mayor James M. Curley, the Commissioner of Public Works, City Auditor, and chairmen of the Street Commission and Bridge and Ferry Department.

Two projects were proposed, one for the immediate construction of a $300,000 temporary structure and another for a permanent bridge to cost $1,000,000. The mayor declared that $300,000 expended for a temporary structure would be a waste of money as the permanent structure eventually would have to be built. The permanent bridge, he said, would take from 12 to 18 months for construction.

Original plans, approved by the recent Legislature, called for a widening of Summer Street and a new draw bridge at a cost of $1,100,000, the Mayor said, but the recent fire has necessitated not only a new drawbridge, but replacement of the entire span. This, he added, would require an additional $500,000 to be taken from money already in the treasury. He urged an immediate bond issue to raise the $1,000,000.

Those present at the conference were asked by the Mayor to draw up plans for a permanent structure to be reported to him next Monday.

450 SHRINERS LEAVE FOR TORONTO PARLEY

Shriners, 450 strong, members of the Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, left Boston June 8 on two elaborately decorated special trains for Toronto, where they will attend the fifty-sixth annual session of the imperial council.

Illustrious Potentate Samuel C. L. Haskell headed the group, which included the 150-piece Aleppo Temple band, with Walter Smith, bandmaster, the Patrol and Mounted Patrol, and the Aleppo degree staff. While attending the convention at Toronto, the party will be housed in the trains at Temple Park where all conveniences of hotels will be available. One of the features of the convention will be a steamer trip from Montreal down the St. Lawrence River to Quebec.

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Band Plays On and People Applaud at Rhode Island's Festival of Music

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The musical epic of the year for Rhode Islanders was the 1930 spring festival of music on Sunday afternoon, June 8, in which Edwin Franko Goldman and his famous band; Miss Cora Frye, operatic soprano; Del Staigers, cornet soloist; the Providence Festival Chorus and the Verdandi Singers contributed with a program of unusual merit. The combined chorus was directed by John B. Archer.

The festival was initiated in 1927 and its success in that year established it as a fixed exent for June to commemorate the opening of the Benedict Memorial Temple to Music in Roger Williams Park. Because of showers the concert this year was held in the city's largest auditorium. By prearranged plan the change was announced and thousands of radio listeners, avoiding the crowd, heard the program through the courtesy of Station WJAR.

For three successive years Mr. Goldman, whose coming to Rhode Island with his band is looked forward to by music lovers, has announced in music his newest march here. This year he brought out the march, "The American Bandmasters' Association." This is a typical Goldmanesque composition, diverging slightly from the shrill lilt of the previous catchy marches as is "On the Mall," but it was received enthusiastically.

A generous policy toward encores was insufficient, as the audience, for instance, kept demanding Mr. Goldman's "On the Mall" until he played it. This, he explained could be whistled, and for those who could not whistle, could be sung. "The words are very simple," he said, "just tra-la-la." Everybody seemed to want to whistle this radio-popularized tune.

An allusion was made during the musical program to Stephen O. Metcalf, co-donor of the temple of music and sponsor for the festival each year, gratuitous to the public, when Mr. Goldman played as an encore "On the Hunt," dedicated to Mr. Metcalf.

BERKSHIRES TO GET NEW 'PREP' SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, Conn. (AP)—To a colony of preparatory schools in western Connecticut will be added another school at the foothills of the Berkshires in the village of Romford, it was announced June 7. It is to be known as Romford school. It will be a neighbor to the Gunnery, Kent, Canterbury and Hotchkiss schools, and a bit more distant from Taft. The property acquired for the school is 400 acres of grass and woodland, between Bantam and Shepaugh Rivers.

The headmaster will be Paul Fessenden Cruikshank, Yale 1920, formerly at Hopkins Grammar school and later at the Gunnery.

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Bequest Provides for Museum to Be Managed by Trust Firm

Mrs. Harriet Allyn Leaves $1,000,000 With Directions for Hartford Bank to Supervise Arrangements for Small, High-Class Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—An art museum, which is to be fashioned somewhat after the order of the small high-class museums of European countries and which is to be a model for other small museums in the country, is now in process of becoming a fact in New London.

Mrs. Harriet U. Allyn, the woman who made this possible, left $1,000,000 in her will to the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, and it is the task of this bank, strange as such an assignment might seem for a bank, to erect the museum, select the personnel to run it, buy and borrow objects for exhibit, expand it as becomes necessary, and in general to have actual charge of and responsibility for everything connected with the museum.

The particular member of the banking firm into whose hands this work has been intrusted is Clement Scott, vice-president, who must be in somewhat of a quandary these days, and ever since 1927, when the bequest was first announced as to whether he is banker or art connoisseur. Far from any thought of banking duties, Mr. Scott has spent something over a year in consulting directors of museums and other authorities in this field as to their ideas of what constitutes a model small museum, and it is the summary of their advice, the result of many years of experience in the work, that Mr. Scott is using, in the organization of the museum in the old whaling city.

Director Is 22 Years Old

After architectural plans had been arranged and the physical work begun, the next job confronting Mr. Scott was that of selecting a director This was not an easy task.

"The matter of selecting a director proved a long search," says Mr. Scott. "Many applicants were lovers of art but knew nothing about the operation of a museum. Others were museum men but highly specialized in one field only. Advice was obtained from the directors of other museums and from the arts departments of Yale and Harvard Universities. The final choice was Winslow Ames, who is only 22 years of age and believed to be the youngest director of an art museum in the United States.

"Mr. Ames was chosen after approximately 40 applicants were considered from various parts of the country. I have found that the tendency nowadays is to select young men as directors of art museums, because they come to their work with a fresh viewpoint, unburdened by the prejudices which an older man would naturally have acquired. At Harvard Mr. Ames was recommended as a young man of great promise and after an interview with him, I was convinced that he was the man we want."

Mr. Ames prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and at Columbia University, from which he was graduated, and at Harvard, where he is taking a post-graduate course, he has been studying in the general field of the fine arts. His studies will be concluded in June and on July 1 he will assume his duties at the Allyn Gallery of Art.

Not Inexperienced

The fact that he has shown unusual proficiency in his studies at Harvard, where he is completing special courses in the direction and conduct of museums, and the high recommendation of his teachers contributed to his choice as head of the New London Museum. Another factor which probably aided Mr. Scott in deciding on Mr. Ames was the fact that he is not altogether inexperienced in the work of managing an institution of this sort, for young as he is he has already had an opportunity to exercise his talent in this connection as president of the Children's Museum League of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences in New York City.

While the museum will probably not be ready for at least a year, Mr. Ames will have to begin work immediately after he completes his studies, for there is a great deal of work to be done before the museum can be called a museum. First of all, it is necessary to get exhibits, for the generous bequest of Mrs. Allyn leaves him free to fill an order so general as the fitting out of "an art and natural history museum."

This will give him an opportunity rarely offered to either young or old museum directors and in the progress of this work he will be at liberty to exercise all the theories he has ever learned at college and to bring to fruition ideas on the subject which he naturally was not able to realize as a student. Mr. Ames is fully appreciative of what lies before him and he is eagerly waiting for the day when he will be able to actually begin the work.

Besides selecting exhibits and arranging with the Federation of Arts for their traveling exhibits, it will be among Mr. Ames's first duties to select the personnel. This will include an assistant director, who will be in charge of educational work, a staff stenographer, a building superintendent, a night watchman, gardener, and guards for the building.

In view of Mr. Scott's devotion to the work of fulfilling Mrs. Allyn's wishes, what he has learned while pursuing the ideal of the model small museum in interviews and inspections of the principal art museums of the country ought to be of great interest.

All Types Studied

"As soon as the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company was informed of the trust," says Mr. Scott, "it began the study of museums. This study disclosed the fact that the old-fashioned museum is rapidly passing and a new type of museum is coming into existence. The old type was a building to house a permanent exhibition and offered nothing more than entrance to its galleries. Such an institution soon became dusty and dreary. The new type of museum is a beehive of activity and a large part of its floor space is given over to offices and conference rooms.

"Whereas the former directors were interested only in securing objects for exhibition, the new administrators are chiefly concerned with bringing people, especially young people, to the museum. It is the business of the museum staff to arouse the interest of the community in the field of art so that the citizens will come to the museum with an appreciation of what it contains. The modern institution considers itself a servant of the people and it is not at all jealous of having exhibitions outside its own walls. It arranges many such shows each year—in the municipal buildings, the clubs, halls and schools and other public places."

The contract has now been let for the museum to the H. Wales Lines Company and construction begun. The building will cost over $300,000. The remaining funds will be invested and the income used for maintenance, including the salaries of director, assistant director, librarian, superintendent, guards, gardeners, janitors, etc.

Peace River District to Be Election Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—A Pacific outlet to the great Peace River country will be perhaps the most vital issue in the approaching Canadian election, so far as British Columbia is concerned. The utterances of newspapers and leading public men here indicate clearly that in the course of the campaign both parties will be required to state their position definitely on this important project.

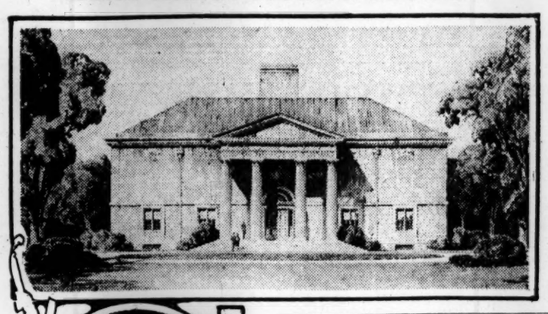
To British Columbia the westward development of the Peace River, the movement of its products through Pacific coast ports, appear more directly important than the larger issues of national fiscal policy. That the Government and Opposition realize the importance of this matter already has been indicated by the statements of W. L. Mackenzie King, the Premier, and R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, in Parliament. Both of them have stressed their desire to see the Peace River secure a Pacific outlet.

The British Columbia Government has stimulated this issue in the public mind by ordering an exhaustive inquiry into the national resources of the great Peace River block, in cooperation with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, with a view to using this land, or part of it, to subsidize the construction of a northern railway. As a result of these developments, the election campaign is expected here to produce some definite action on the whole problem of Peace River transportation.

GRAHAM-PAIGE LOSS

Graham-Paige Motors Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $489,480 after charges. In the first quarter of 1929 net was $523,641 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on 7 per cent first and second preferred to 29 cents a share on 1,442,783 no-par shares of common.

Bank Builds Modern Museum



ALLYN MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Above—Architects' Drawing of Museum Under Construction at New London, Conn., Provided by the Will of Mrs. Harriet U. Allyn. Below—Winslow Ames, 22-Year-Old Harvard Student Who Has Been Selected as Director of the Project.

LITHUANIAN SCOTS ISSUE NEW JOURNAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The resuscitated Lithuanian Educational Society of Scotland (Lietuviu Sviosos Draugyste Skotijoje) has inaugurated an illustrated monthly journal in both English and Lithuanian entitled Naujas Laikas (New Era). The new venture is described as an "illustrated national historical journal," and its first number was issued in commemoration of the twelfth anniversary of the Declaration of Lithuanian Independence.

The cover, in addition to the title, bears the now famous national slogan in Lithuanian: "Mes be Vilniaus Nenurimsim" (We shall not be appeased without Vilna). It is significant that the Polish censor in Vilna did not allow the journal to be delivered to subscribers until this inscription had been carefully blacked out.

DOMINION STUDENTS TO GET LONDON HALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—A university hall of residence is to be provided for the use of men students from the British Dominions and Colonies who are attending courses in London. The hall will also be available for British students who are studying in London and whose homes are at a distance. The scheme has been approved by professional bodies representing the law, engineering, accountancy and other professions.

The Corporation of the City of London and Rhodes Trust have each given £5000 toward the project, the total objective being £250,000.

The Board of Trade has recognized the establishment of a private company with the title of "Dominion Students' Hall Trust."

Plea for Gaelic in Scots Courts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STIRLING, Scot.—A request to have only persons able to speak Gaelic appointed judicial or quasi-judicial officers in the Gaelic-speaking areas of Scotland has been made by An Comunn Gaidhealach (a Scottish society) in a memorial to the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Lord Advocate.

It is stated that many native speakers of the Gaelic language, when giving evidence in courts, had difficulty in expressing themselves in English and were handicapped by the fact that they had to speak through interpreters.

It is reported that no provision is made by the various churches for the training of their Gaelic-speaking students in the public speaking of the language in which they were going to preach, and it was agreed to ask the colleges to provide such instruction for their Gaelic-speaking students.

Arrangements were made for the summer school of Gaelic to be held at Inverness from Aug. 1 to 21.

OUTBACK STATIONS AS BEAUTY SPOTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Encouraging the staffs to beautify railway property, the Victorian Railway Commissioners each year give prizes for the best decorated and most efficiently maintained stations in the State.

The result is that many stations, even tiny sidings in outback sections of Victoria, have been transformed into miniature oases of trees, shrubs, flowers and lawns. The gardens are laid out, planted and maintained by the station staffs, and often the prize money is devoted to further beautification.

Keen rivalry is shown throughout the service, and particularly between neighboring stations.

BRITISH OFFICIAL FRANKLY DEPICTS INDIAN AFFAIRS

Believes Gandhi Acts From High Motives, but Course Is Impracticable

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—One of the incomprehensible things about the present situation in India is the calmness with which the Government effaces itself.

For many years it has been a custom of British administration that no official must open his mouth on a political issue. His business is to administer, to get on with his own work, and to permit the agitator to orate. This is magnificent, but it is not practical.

An occasion of this kind has just arisen in North Arcot, where D. W. Dodwell, a member of the Indian Civil Service, has talked plainly to the peasantry on the subject of the Gandhi agitation. He spoke in Tamil and his remarks have received a wide publicity.

"Some people," he said, "are spreading false statements about British rule in India, and ask you to disobey the laws and try to overthrow the Government by civil disobedience. British rule has brought immense benefits: peace, education, hospitals and railways. Congress rule in India today would mean a return to the civil war and anarchy of pre-British days. No man's life or property would be safe. Mr. Gandhi is a saintly man who acts from high motives, but his present course is foolish and criminal. If he succeeded in overthrowing the Government no one would be happier or better off. There would be misery of the kind that Russia has experienced since the revolution. Mr. Gandhi will fail as he failed 10 years ago, but he may cause much unnecessary suffering as he did then.

"The agitators want full Swaraj for India. The Government want the same thing, but call it Dominion status within the Empire. Dominion status means full Swaraj and something more. Ireland and South Africa wanted formerly to be separate republics. A Dominion has full self-government, but also freely and systematically coöperates with other Dominions for the common good; thus each Dominion is able to do more for the good of its people and for the world than it could be separately."

The speech was received with loud applause by the cultivators to whom it was addressed.

British Museum Adding Treasures Daily to Immense Priceless Hoard

Goldsmith's Famous Letter Recently Acquired, in Which He Likens Professorship in Royal Academy to Gift of 'Ruffles to a Man That Wants a Shirt'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Despite the fact that it is probably already the greatest existing storehouse of treasures from the world of art, archæology, and literature, a month never passes that the British Museum does not add further items to its hoard which are worthy of comment. During recent weeks an unusually interesting number of acquisitions were made.

One of these was the manuscript of Oliver Goldsmith's letter to his brother Maurice, acknowledging and passing on a small family legacy. The letter is a gift to the museum from Miss C. Meade, who is a great-granddaughter of Bishop Percy, who was Goldsmith's biographer, and contains the famous description by the lovable but chronically penniless writer of his appointment to the newly founded Royal Academy. He wrote:

"The King has been lately pleased to make me professor of ancient history in a Royal Academy of Painting, which he has just established, but there is no sallary annexed, and I took it rather as a compliment to the institution than any benefit to myself. Honours to a man in my situation are something like ruffles to a man that wants a shirt."

The Department of British Antiquities has acquired an article whose name is very familiar to those who solve crossword puzzles. This is an official alnager, or ell-measure, dating from the seventeenth century. It is marked on one side with half an English ell, 22½ inches, and on the other with a full Flemish ell, 27½ inches. The office of alnager was first established in 1197 to prevent disputes in the cloth trade. It was abolished in 1353, but revived between 1665 and 1669.

This official standard of length, which is the only one known to have been used for this specific purpose, resembles a blunt sword with a handle representing a female figure in the style of the period.

Other noteworthy additions to the museum are two unrecorded Elizabethan news pamphlets which have been presented by Dr. Rosenbach, the well-known American collector. The Irish and the Oriental departments have both been fortunate this year in the important character of their new items.

RIVER MERSEY PLAN CALLS FOR £150,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Financial details for a scheme proposed for straightening the River Mersey between Chorlton-cum-Hardy and the Manchester Ship Canal, to prevent erosion of the banks and flooding, reveal that the project will cost in the vicinity of £150,000, according to statistics issued by the Lancashire Agriculture Committee. It is recommended that a loan for that amount be raised by the authorities concerned and spread over a period of 30 years.

The scheme, put forward by the Cheshire County Council, calls for six by-pass channels being cut across the worst of the tortuous windings which the river makes between the two points. The general idea of the project has been approved by the various local authorities concerned, and it is contended that the work could rightfully be carried out under the Unemployment (Relief) Works Act of 1920 for the relief of unemployment in the area. Various Lancashire and Cheshire bodies are interested in the project.

GOLD AND PLATINUM FOUND IN ABYSSINIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NAIROBI, Kenya—Glowing reports of the development of gold and platinum mines in Abyssinia reach here. Two members of the Italian group which is promoting the mines, the Marquis Bremond d'Ars and Signor Gradis, recently here, state that they have now 20 European mining engineers working in Abyssinia and that large gold discoveries have already been made.

It is also reported that during the past three months more than one British prospecting expedition has left secretly from both London and Khartoum for Abyssinia.

NO WHITE-COATED "BOBBIES"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Policemen clothed all in white are no more easily visible at night than officers with white gauntlets on their blue coats, it has been determined after exhaustive tests carried out under the Commissioner of Police. Therefore, the proposed innovation of putting policemen into white overcoats will not be carried out, it is announced.

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No 1 of a series of talks on this famous service

OF THE many Monitor readers who favour Barkers with their instructions, one part —and a most important part—of the vast Barker organisation is probably little known, namely the Barker Service. There is no element in the requirements of the general public which this service does not cover—from home decoration and repairs to a complete travel and theatre ticket bureau. It is hoped, therefore, by this series of talks to convey to Monitor readers some idea of the great service which Barkers can render them.

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THE "JANTZEN," an American swimming suit with medium neck line and small skirt. In heavy weight elastic wool in black, sapphire, capucine, nil or navy. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. **22/6**

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DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

Norman C. Cohn Retains United States Outdoor Saber Fencing Championship

COHN OUTDOOR SABER TITLIST

Retains U. S. Championship and Also the Mijer Gold Medal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Norman C. Cohn, The Fencers' Club of New York, holder of the indoor title, won the United States outdoor saber championship, and the Mijer gold medal, for the second time in succession, at the outdoor clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club, at Travers Island, June 8, from a field of 17 fencers, though hardly of the class which competed last year. Bela de Nagy, a former Hungarian star, of the home club was second on a basis of touches over Philip P. Lubart, a youthful fencer of the New York University team, each winning five bouts in the final round of nine, with 26 touches against de Nagy and 30 against Lubart.

The fencers were first divided into three strips, with three survivors from each, and the nine then fought out the final, encountering each of the others. The strips were as follows:

Strip One—W. R. Canada, Yale University; Steddiford Pitt, New York Athletic Club; Norman C. Cohn, Fencers' Club; Edward Reiman, J. Sanford Saltus Club; Edwin S. Terry, J. Sanford Saltus Club, and Charles F. Kolb, Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia. Pitt, a former champion, who recently resumed play, with 4 to 0, Cohn with 4 to 1, and Canada, 3 to 2, were the survivors.

Strip Two—Curtis C. Shears, New York Athletic Club; Victor Pasche, J. Sanford Saltus Club; Wallace A. Walker, Yale University; G. L. Canada, Yale University; Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University Fencers' Club; and Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince. Bruder, 3 to 0, Shears with 4 to 1, and de Capriles, 3 to 1, advanced to the final.

Strip Three—Bela de Nagy, New York Athletic Club; Albert V. Ferro, J. Sanford Saltus Club; Albert Grasson, New Haven Fencers' Club; Julio de La Cerra, J. Sanford Saltus Club, and Philip P. Lubart, New York University. Nagy and young Grasson, the son of the Yale University coach, each won three bouts in a row, and did not meet, while Lubart was third, with a score of 2 to 2.

In the final, Cohn won seven of his eight bouts, losing only to Grasson; while Nagy and Lubart each lost three. But when the touches were counted, the Hungarian had won his bouts by wider margins, dropping only 11 touches in the five bouts won, to 15 against the young Hall of Fame captain. Pitt, Shears, Bruder and de Capriles tied for fourth place with four wins each, but failed to get into the medal group, by the slightest of margins, while young Grasson and Canada, though promising candidates for the Yale team next season, are hardly up to the class of work called for by this event. The summary:

Norman C. Cohn defeated Nagy, 5 to 4, Lubart, 5 to 4, Canada, 5 to 2; Pitt, 5 to 2, Shears, 5 to 3; de Capriles, 5 to 1; and Bruder, 5 to 2.

Bela de Nagy defeated Grasson, 5 to 1, Canada, 5 to 3; Pitt, 5 to 2; de Capriles, 5 to 3; and Bruder, 5 to 2; and was touched 26 times.

Philip P. Lubart defeated Nagy, 5 to 3; Grasson, 5 to 3; Canada, 5 to 3; Shears, 5 to 2; and Bruder, 5 to 4; and was touched 30 times.

Steddiford Pitt defeated Grasson, 5 to 1; Lubart, 5 to 4; Canada, 5 to 1; and de Capriles, 5 to 4.

Curtis C. Shears defeated Nagy, 5 to 4; Canada, 5 to 1; Pitt, 5 to 3; and Bruder, 5 to 3.

Miguel A. de Capriles defeated Grasson, 5 to 0; Lubart, 5 to 3; Canada, 5 to 4; and Shears, 5 to 4.

Peter W. Bruder defeated Grasson, 5 to 2; Canada, 5 to 1; Pitt, 5 to 3; and de Capriles, 5 to 1.

Albert Grasson defeated Cohn, 5 to 3; and Shears, 5 to 2.

W. R. Canada defeated Grasson, 5 to 3.

Boston Team Wins the Griscom Cup

Boston won the Griscom Cup for the first time in four years when the Hub representatives defeated the defending New Yorkers June 7 at The Country Club, Brookline, 8 to 7. All three matches in the intercity series this year were won by the same score.

In an extra-hole match between Catherine Singer of New York, and Dorothy Richards of Boston, the recent winner of the Massachusetts state title, the players had quite a battle. Miss Richards was one down at the turn and then play was nip and tuck until three extra holes had been played, returning Miss Singer the victor.

The other extra-hole affair was won by Boston when Mrs. William M. Ferris Jr. defeated Mrs. Henry March, 1 up at the nineteenth.

At the top of the playing order Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., Boston, lost to Mrs. J. L. Anderson, 4 and 3. The summary:

Mrs. J. L. Anderson, New York, defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., 4 and 3.

Catherine Singer, New York, defeated Dorothy Richards, 1 up (21 holes).

Mrs. W. M. Ferris Jr., Boston, defeated Mrs. Henry March, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. Norman K. Toerge, New York, defeated Frances Stebbins, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Peter Van Vlaandersen, New York, defeated Mrs. W. C. Quinby, 3 and 1.

Mrs. L. Q. White, Boston, defeated Mrs. Edgar Arnold, 3 and 2.

Grace English, Boston, defeated Mrs. L. C. Dubois, 1 up.

Martha Brewer, Boston, defeated Mrs. Edgar Stevens, 1 up.

Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Boston, defeated Mrs. Cortland Smith, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Edward Shay, Boston, defeated Mrs. E. N. Hodges, 3 and 2.

Marie R. Jenny, New York, defeated Mrs. H. F. Prunaret Jr., 1 up.

Mrs. Walter Tufts Jr., Boston, defeated Mrs. R. H. Decker, 3 and 1.

Mrs. R. K. Byers, Boston, defeated Mrs. Lowell Palmer, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Benjamin Briggs, New York, defeated Rosamond Vahey, 1 up.

Mrs. S. S. Laird, New York, defeated Edith Stevens, 1 up.

COAST OFFICIALS DISAPPROVE PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, WASH.—Faculty representatives of the 10 schools in the Pacific Coast Conference disapproved the plan to employ a commissioner to supervise athletics in a meeting held at Seattle recently. The proposed plan which was defeated was to have a form of government similar to that in the "Big Ten" in the middle West.

The committee which investigated the plan was composed of J. F. Bohler of Washington State College, H. C. Willett of Southern California and E. J. Miller of the University of California at Los Angeles.

"We see no urgent need at this time of appointing a commissioner to handle athletics in the conference," W. B. Owens of Stanford, president, said. "Some day it may be necessary to adopt the plan, but the time is not ripe now."

At their meeting in Spokane last year the graduate managers appointed a committee to investigate the plan, and the committee recommended the appointment of a commissioner to the faculty body last fall. The faculty representatives looked into the matter during the last six months, and their decision is final.

A committee of faculty officials and graduate managers will be appointed, however, to investigate ways and means of selecting referees for athletic games.

PURDUE AWARDS IN FIVE SPRING SPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Letter awards in baseball, track, tennis, golf and pistol shooting have been announced at Purdue University following the completion of the spring sports season. A total of 132 insignia were granted to members of the varsity and freshman varsity squads in the five sports, including 36 major letters, 16 minor letters, and 80 freshman numerals. The complete list of major awards follows:

Track—Hal Chasey '31, A. R. Curry '32, R. A. Gohl '32, K. F. Lange '30, O. J. Martin '30, E. A. Moon '32, R. E. Noreus '30, C. C. Odom '32, H. W. Reynolds '31, A. J. Yunevich '32.

Baseball—E. F. Caraway '30, T. D. Cox '30, J. S. Fleming '31, G. W. Harmeson '30, K. G. Kugler '30, M. L. Mills '31, J. E. Palo '32, C. B. Rudacille '32, C. O. Schupp '31, M. E. Snodgress '30, E. G. VanBibber '31, G. R. Weaver '32.

Tennis—Alan Burnett '30, C. R. Clauer '32, R. A. Daily '32, S. C. Fay '32, V. L. Haag '32, B. C. Jamison '31, J. A. White '30.

Golf—W. B. Bassett '32, K. E. Cook '30, W. P. Dinka '32, L. O. Parker '32.

Pistol Shooting—R. W. Ihne '30, A. M. Killin '31.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Albright 8, Moravian 4.
Brown 2, Syracuse 2.
Colgate 17, Canisius 2.
Fordham 5, Alumni 3.
Gettysburg 19, Dickinson 2.
Holy Cross 22, Harvard 0.
Lafayette 7, Muhlenberg 6.
Michigan State 9, Ypsilanti N. S. 3.
New Hampshire 6, Newport T. S. 3.
Pennsylvania 1, Penn State 0.
Princeton 10, Rutgers 5.
Providence 1, Yale 0.
Quantico 7, Tufts 2.
St. Lawrence 2, Clarkson 1.
Susquehanna 11, Lebanon Valley 6.
Swarthmore 4, Alumni 3.
Ursinus 10, Haverford 2.
Vermont 6, St. Michael's 0.
Villanova 15, Lehigh 9.

AGEE DEFENDS TITLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Agee of the Emery Goods Athletic Club of Baltimore, 1929 United States Amateur Athletic Union 15-mile marathon champion, successfully defended his title for 1930 here June 7, on a course in Potomac Park. In winning he set a new record for the course in the time of 1h. 26m. 1-5s. He finished fast with a lead of about 250 yards over Albert J. Michelsen of the Millrose Athletic Club of New York. David Fagerland of the Finnish-American A. C. of New York was third, close to Michelsen.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Penn State 3, Onondaga Indians 2.

CENTRAL WINS HONORS AGAIN

Captures W. G. A. M. Title —Mrs. Baker, Southern, Wins Prize on Points

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS TEAM WINNERS

	W.	L.	P.C.
1921—Brae Burn	12	1	.923
1922—North Shore	9	3	.750
1923—North Shore	7	1	.875
1924—Central Massachusetts	9	3	.750
1925—Northern District	7	2	.777
1926—Central District	7	3	.700
1927—Central District	9	1	.900
1928—Central District	8	2	.800
1929—Brae Burn	7	3	.700
1930—Central District	8	2	.800

Central District forged ahead to win the 1930 spring team series of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts in one of the closest races in years. Brae Burn Country Club, the 1929 winner, was unable to field much strength until the closing stages of the series this year, and, as a consequence, finished in next to last place in the standing, while Northern, Southern and Midland districts trailed close behind Central for chief honors. Northern won one less match than did Central to take second place. Southern and Midland tied for third, a match behind Northern.

The 1930 champions bowed to Northern, 7 to 2, on the opening day of the season, and a week later lost to Midland, 6 to 3. These two reverses were all that Central met with this year.

The Country Club, which finished in last place in the standing, with one victory and nine defeats, won one more individual match during the series than did Brae Burn, which team won two matches and lost eight. Northern District, second place team, won 55 individual matches to Central's 53.

Midland District played the least number of women golfers on its first division team this year with 11, which is only two over the number of players that can play in a match. Thirteen played for Northern, and 13 also for Southern; 14 for Central; 16 for The Country Club and 17 for Brae Burn. Each team played in 10 matches, the scores of which follow:

Northern	7	Central	2
Central	6	The Country	3
Midland	6	Central	3
Central	6	Southern	3
Central	7	Brae Burn	2
Central	5	Brae Burn	4
Central	7	Northern	4
Central	6	The Country	3
Central	5	Southern	4
Central	6	Midland	3
Northern	9	Brae Burn	0
Southern	5	Northern	4
Northern	6	The Country	3
Northern	5	Midland	4
Northern	5	Midland	3
Northern	5	Brae Burn	4
Northern	6	The Country	4
Southern	5	Northern	4
Southern	8	Braeburn	1
Midland	6	Southern	3
Southern	7	The Country	2
Southern	8	The Country	2
Southern	7	Brae Burn	1
Midland	6	Southern	3
Midland	7	The Country	2
Midland	7	Brae Burn	3
Midland	6	The Country	3
Brae Burn	6	Midland	3
The Country	7	Brae Burn	2
Brae Burn	7	The Country	2

Of the 84 players who took part in the first team series only one won all 10 matches and that was Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., No. 1 player for Southern District. Mrs. Baker won the prize for the most points scored in the series. Players who competed in three or more matches for the championship team, Central, were eligible for individual prizes. They are: Miss Martha Brewer, Mrs. E. C. Stone, Miss Dorothy Richards, Mrs. David A. Baldwin, Mrs. W. J. Halnan, Miss Rosamond Vahey, Mrs. F. W. Davis, Miss W. C. Henderson, Miss Eleanor Peterson, Mrs. A. G. Carver, and Mrs. R. M. Gardiner.

The record of each of the 84 contestants this season follows:

Player and team	W	L	Pts
Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Southern	10	0	80
Mrs. Marvin Peterson, Northern	8	2	70
Grace English, Northern	8	2	70
Margaret Curtis, Northern	7	3	65
Mrs. H. H. Hicks, Northern	7	3	65
Dorthy Richards, Central	7	3	65
Mrs. W. J. Halnan, Central	7	3	65
Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., Midland	7	3	65
Marie Bourneauf, Midland	7	3	65
Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, Midland	6	4	60
Mrs. W. C. Quinby, The Country	6	4	60
Mrs. Kellogg, Boynton, Northern	6	4	60
Mrs. H. R. Watson, Southern	6	4	60
Mrs. R. K. Byers, Southern	6	4	60
Martha Brewer, Central	6	4	60
Mrs. D. A. Baldwin, Central	6	4	60
Mrs. G. L. Wrenn 2d, Southern	5	5	55
Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Northern	5	5	55
Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., Midland	5	5	55
Rosamond Vahey, Central	5	5	55
Mrs. C. T. Baldwin, Midland	6	2	54
Mrs. E. S. Kelley, Southern	6	2	54
Eleanor La Bonte, Midland	5	4	52
May M. Kennedy, Midland	5	4	52
Elinor K. Sutton, Northern	4	6	50
Mrs. C. F. Rowley, The Country	4	6	50
Mrs. L. H. Dalton, Southern	4	6	50
Mrs. E. C. Stone, Central	4	6	50
Mrs. F. W. Davis, Central	4	6	50
Edith Stevens, The Country	3	7	45
Mrs. C. E. Deland, Brae Burn	3	7	45
Mrs. J. T. Leonard, Midland	3	7	45
Mrs. W. G. Dow, Midland	4	4	44
Mrs. S. W. Gifford Jr., Southern	4	4	44
Lillian Morrill, Brae Burn	4	4	44
Mrs. Duncan Wright, Brae Burn	4	4	44
Mrs. W. J. Ferris Jr., Brae Burn	3	6	42
Mrs. M. E. Philbrick, Brae Burn	3	6	42
Mrs. R. W. Hyde, Northern	4	3	41
Mrs. J. A. L. Blake, The Country	4	3	41
Mrs. F. R. Estabrook, The Country	3	5	39
Katherine Field, Southern	3	5	39
Mrs. Frederick Tarr Jr., Northern	4	2	38
Mrs. S. E. Bently, Brae Burn	2	7	37
Eleanor Peterson, Central	4	1	35
Hilda W. Williams, The Country	2	6	34
Mrs. A. G. Carver, Central	4	0	32
Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, Central	4	0	32
Mrs. J. P. Wescott Jr., Brae Burn	2	5	31
Mrs. G. F. Ravenel, The Country	3	5	31
Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn	1	7	29
Eleanor W. Allen, The Country	2	4	28
Mrs. Malcolm Donald, Southern	2	4	28
Mrs. L. Q. White, Southern	3	1	27
Mrs. R. W. Brown, The Country	1	6	26
Mrs. G. P. Buell, Midland	2	2	22
Mrs. E. T. Sayward, Brae Burn	2	2	22
Mrs. W. C. Johnston, Brae Burn	2	2	22
Mrs. G. A. Lyon, The Country	1	4	20
Mrs. R. F. Kimball, Northern	1	3	17
Mrs. M. C. Tuttle, The Country	1	3	17
Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn	2	0	16
Mrs. J. N. Kerns, Brae Burn	0	4	12
Wilma C. Henderson, Central	0	4	12
Mrs. F. W. Bird, The Country	1	1	11
Mrs. Walter Tufts Jr., Midland	1	1	11
Mrs. H. W. Endicott, Southern	1	1	11
Mrs. W. P. Arnold, Southern	1	1	11
Mrs. C. A. Sawyer Jr., Brae Burn	1	3	9
Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn	1	0	8
Mrs. J. T. Pugh, Central	1	0	8
Mrs. Alexander McGregor, Central	1	0	8
Mrs. H. F. Moulton, Northern	1	0	8
Mollie Adams, The Country	0	2	6
Mrs. R. W. Knowles, The Country	0	2	6
Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn	0	2	6
Dorothy von Olker, Brae Burn	0	1	3
Mrs. W. J. Kemble, Central	0	1	3
Sylvia P. Benson, Northern	0	1	3
Mrs. N. W. Webster, Northern	0	1	3
Mrs. Leslie Soule, Southern	0	1	3
Mrs. R. G. Stone, The Country	0	1	3
Mrs. R. G. Wadsworth, The Country	0	1	3
Mrs. W. F. Smith, Brae Burn	0	1	3

FORT BRAGG WINS TITLE

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The polo team of Fort Bragg, N. C., won the championship of the southern circuit by defeating Fort Benning, 10 to 8, in the final match of the elimination tournament at Fort McPherson, June 8.

BY-PLAYS

NEW A. A. U. POLICY SUCCESSFUL

BIG national championship events of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States are to be spread around into the smaller communities that have never had them before, according to the policy advocated by J. L. Bingham, assistant to the president of the A. A. U., and backed by President Avery Brundage himself.

Championships in the various sports have been held too long in the big cities, where the big clubs had the bidding power to get them. This has worked fine in the past, but now the spectators and the athletes have become a little too accustomed to these things, take them as a matter of course.

In the past year the A. A. U. has placed some of its events in smaller centers, with splendid results. They have stirred up the less active A. A. U. centers and awakened enthusiasm that is rebounding to the prestige and influence of amateur sports as governed by the A. A. U.

Denver went through a startling metamorphosis after holding the outdoor track and field championship a year or so ago, and has become one of the liveliest of A. A. U. communities. Wichita, Kan., held the women's basketball championship tournament and waxed enthusiastic over the affair. During the progress of the meet the newspapers printed pages of pictures and stories every day on the tournament. The event dominated the entire community; it was the one big thing going on, and the city has hundreds of A. A. U. boosters where it had one before. If the event had been held in Chicago it would have been lost in the shuffle.

It is proposed next year to hold the men's basketball tournament somewhere besides Kansas City, which has staged the event successfully for many years. Kansas City claims this championship as its own, and could no doubt go on putting it over in a big way; but Mr. Bingham, who happens to be chairman of the basketball committee, thinks it would be best for the game throughout the country to move it around a bit. And so with the other championships.

BASEBALL HAS THE CALL ON THE RADIO

More people listen to the broadcasting of baseball games than to any other feature on radio programs, according to the manager of a big chain station in Chicago. He was asked why all the stations go in so solidly for baseball that nothing else can be found on the dials during the hours of the progress of the games. He said that it is the favorite program with advertisers. They have received by far greater response from publicity sandwiched into baseball broadcasts than from association with any other feature. And what the advertisers want the listener gets; and the fact that the advertisers want baseball proves that many listeners want the same thing.

NORTHWESTERN IS RIVALING YALE

Northwestern University promises to become the "Yale" of the middle West in regard to producing championship pole vaulters. For several seasons the Evanston (Ill.) college has supplied the winning vaulters in the "Big Ten" meets, the relays and also the National Collegiate meets, just as Yale has done for a generation or more in the East.

First there was W. H. Droegemueller, captain of the Wildcats in 1928, who set college records and threatened world's marks of one kind or another for three years. Now there is T. M. Warne '31, capably trailed by A. F. Klarr '31. Warne has been improving steadily ever since high school days at Kokomo, Ind.

His consistency is remarkable. Last year as a Northwestern sophomore he competed in 16 meets, and in only two failed to clear 13ft. or better. He tied at 13ft. 8¾in. for the National Collegiate title. So far this season he has outshone all rival vaulters.

At the Quadrangular meet indoors Warne cleared 13 ft.; at the New York A. C. games, 13ft. 6in.; at the Triangular, 13ft. 6in.; at the "Big Ten," 13ft. 3½in.; at the Illinois Relays, 13ft. 6in.; at the National A. A. U. championships, 13ft. 9in. Outdoors at the Texas Relays he cleared 13ft. 8½in.; at the Southern Methodist Relays, 13ft. 4½in.; at the Kansas Relays, 13ft. 9¾in.; at the Drake Relays, 13ft. 11 in., and an eighth of an inch better than that at the Ohio Relays.

The season still has some time to go, and it is not too much to hope that Warne will improve the world's record of 14ft. 1½in. before it is over. He cleared a half-inch better than the record at the Drake Relays, but knocked the bar off with his arm on the way down. If he can get that arm out of the way Warne most assuredly will put Northwestern on the track and field map of the world.

TILDEN IN FINAL ROUND

BERLIN (AP)—Big Bill Tilden advanced to the final round of singles in the international tennis tournament here June 8 defeating Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0. Tilden and his Danish partner, Eric Worm, won the doubles championships defeating the German pair, Daniel Prenn and Dr. Heinrich Kleinschroth, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3. In the mixed doubles Tilden and Cecilie Aussem of Germany, defeated Frau Neppach and Kleinschroth, 6—0, 7—5.

CALIFORNIA AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—California's squad of varsity and freshman oarsmen and coaches arrived in Princeton June 8 for a week's practice on Lake Carnegie in preparation for the triangular regatta with Princeton and the United States Naval Academy on Saturday. The Westerners took up quarters in the class of 1887 boathouse at the lake where they will be joined on Thursday by the Navy crews.

SHAMROCK V GETS FOURTH

LYMINGTON, Eng. (AP)—The Shamrock V, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, finished second in a race with five other yachts June 7, but was relegated to fourth place on a basis of time allowances. The King's cutter, Britannia, was first. Lulworth, White Heather II, Candida and Cambria were the other cutters in the race. The course was 38 miles.

JONES WINS FOR THIRD TIME

PROVIDENCE—Arnold W. Jones won the Rhode Island clay court tennis championship for the third straight year by defeating C. Newton Kraus, 6—3, 6—2, in the final round at the East Side Tennis Club June 7.

WINS MID-ATLANTIC TITLE

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The Middle Atlantic golf championship came into possession of a new luminary, Billy Howell of Richmond, June 7, when he defeated Alex Knapp, Baltimore, 2 and 1.

MME. MATHIEU WINS TITLE

BRUSSELS, Belg. (AP)—Mme. Rene Mathieu of France, won the women's singles title in the Belgian tennis championships June 8, defeating Mrs. Haylock of Great Britain, 1—6, 6—1, 8—6. Jean Borotra and Henri Cochet gained the final round of the men's singles, Borotra defeating Lester of England, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2, while Cochet was disposing of the Irish internationalist, G. Lyttleton Rogers, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

PENN OARSMEN ARRIVE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania rowing squad joined Columbia University on the Hudson here June 8 to start local training for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on June 26. The Quaker squad numbered 28, including oarsmen, coaches, and trainers. While Pennsylvania was establishing its training camp, Coach Dick Glendon of Columbia was sending his freshman eight over a two-mile course.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT

California 6, Princeton 0.

GIANTS NOW IN THIRD PLACE

New York Club Goes Through Week Undefeated —Robins Hold Lead

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C
Brooklyn	30	17	.638
Chicago	28	21	.572
New York	25	22	.532
St. Louis	24	25	.490
Pittsburgh	22	23	.489
Boston	20	24	.455
Cincinnati	19	28	.405
Philadelphia	17	25	.405

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 12, Chicago 9.
New York 9, St. Louis 7.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (rain).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 10, Pittsburgh 6.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 0.
New York 4, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 2.

Only one radical change took place in the National League race during the last seven days, when the New York Giants, who were in sixth position on June 2, won six stright games to move up into third place right behind the Chicago Cubs. The Cubs won four of their six games played and are right after the Brooklyn Robins, who are still leading. The Robins kept ahead of the champions by winning the same number of games, four, while losing the same number, two. St. Louis remains in fourth position, although winning only one game during the week. The second division consists of Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati and Philadelphia in that order.

Wilbert Robinson's Brooklyn club played steady ball against the Pirates and Cubs, taking two out of three from the former and the same number from the latter. Bill Clark won two of these games, defeating each team once. Big Jim Elliott and Luque each took one contest. The Robins were shut out only once during the week—by Charlie Root of the Cubs on June 6. The team scored a total of 45 runs while making 61 hits, including 11 doubles, two triples and five home runs. Brooklyn won its games despite poor fielding, as 17 errors were charged against the club, eight of them in one game played with the Pirates.

Cubs Are Improved

The Cubs, in second place, looked like a much improved club during the week. Manager McCarthy's players took three straight from the Braves the first of week and the first game of their series with the Robins, but faltered over the week-end to drop two games. The pitching assignments were divided evenly, Teachout, Malone, Osborne and Root each winning one game. The Cubs did some heavy hitting through the week until the contest with the Robins on June 8. Luque held the champions to four hits and no runs on that date. All other games, however, produced at least 11 hits, for a total of 79 for the seven days, to send 65 runs across the plate. Club fielding was fair, six errors being charged in the six games. Chicago batters made 32 extra-base hits, 16 doubles, four triples and 12 home runs.

John McGraw's Giants started hitting at the beginning of the week and continued to do so. Three games each were taken from the Reds and Cardinals for an undefeated record. Hubbell, Donohue and Genewich held the Reds, while Fitzsimmons, Pruett and Walker did the same with the Cardinals. The team's batting was very good, 75 hits being made to score 47 runs. The hits included eight doubles, three triples and nine home runs. New York players made 10 errors in the six games.

At the bottom of the first division are the Cardinals, the team that could win only one game in seven played and that from the Phillies. The club's hitting in the pinches has not been what it should be, while pitching has also been a problem. A total of 57 hits were made to score 37 runs, the hits consisting of 10 doubles, two triples and six homers. Nine errors mar the club's fielding record.

Of the teams in the second division, the Phillies made the best showing during the week. The club won five of its seven games played, three from the Cardinals and two from the Reds. Hitting has been an important feature in the team's drive to leave last place in the standing, a total of 105 hits, being made in all, the best average in the league. The hits included 27 doubles, two triples and two home runs. Eight misplays were made by Phillie players.

Of the remaining clubs, the Braves and Pirates each won two games in six played. Weak hitting seems to have been the reason for the Pirates' slump, while pitching kept the Braves back. Boston's fielding was among the best, only five errors being made in the six contests. Pittsburgh players made 11 errors. The Reds could win only one game during the week, that from the Phillies. The club has hit well at times, but not so in the pinches. Of the 62 hits made, only seven of them were for extra bases.

Professional Golfers to Play in Intercity Team Series

CHICAGO (AP)—An embryonic professional golf league has been organized for intercity team play along the lines of professional baseball, it has been announced by James Carberry, captain of the Chicago Club. Teams have been assembled in Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit. The first clash on the links will be between the Detroit and Chicago teams at the Hawthorne Valley Golf Club, Dearborn, on June 12.

To avoid the semblance of commercialization, the first games will be played for charity, receipts from the Hawthorne Club meet going to the Michigan Society for Crippled Children. The organization is to be known as the Central Pro Golf League, and it is planned to take in four more teams in cities such as Indianapolis, Columbus, Milwaukee and Des Moines.

Each team is composed of 12 players and the games are to include foursomes and single matches. There are to be return matches, so that a season with four teams will involve 12 meets.

In the initial clash at Detroit the foursomes will be: A. R. Espinosa and Harry Cooper of Chicago, against Tommy Armour and Charlie Guest, Jock Hutchison and Frank Walsh against Al Watrous and Elmer Kocsif, Al Hackbarth and Jimmy Meehan against Wilfred Reid and Arthur Ham, Captain Carberry and Harry Hampton against Charles Melgendorf and Joe Bevany, Laurie Ayton and Ed Gaynor against Clarence Gambier and Ben Crovinger; Jim Wilson and Dewey Weber against J. Beupre and Ben Tauck.

ENGLAND WINS DOUBLES

EAST BOURNE, Eng. (AP)—England defeated Australia in the doubles match of their third-round Davis Cup tie June 7, J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins downing Jack Crawford and Harry Hopman, 8—6, 10—8, 6—2.

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Seven National C. A. A. Marks Bettered—Wykoff Runs Century in 9.4s.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. TEAM STANDING

Southern California	55 27/70
Washington	40
Iowa	30 1/7
Ohio State	29 1/10
Stanford	28
Illinois	27 17/70
Michigan	20 1/7
Indiana	20
Northwestern	20
Oregon	12
Wisconsin	11 1/10
Nebraska	11
Chicago	11
Notre Dame	10 1/7
Butler	10
Pittsburgh	10
Wichita	10
Georgia Tech	10
Purdue	10
California	10
Texas Christian	9
Geneva	8
Loyola of Louisiana	6
Washington University	5
Missouri	5
Drake	5
North Carolina	4
Western State Teachers	4
Iowa State	4
Colorado	4
Oklahoma	3 1/10
Mississippi A. & M.	21 7/70
Ball St. Teachers	2 1/10
Kansas St. Agricultural	2 1/10
So. West St. Teachers	2 1/10
Louisville	2 1/10
Rice Institute	2
Carleton	2
Kansas	2
Penn State	2
So. Western La. Ins.	2
Utah	1
Southern Methodist	1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—One world's record was broken, another tied, seven meet records were broken and one tied in the ninth annual track and field championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at Stagg Field here Saturday. A crowd of 9000 saw University of Southern California athletes carry off the major collection of honors with a total of 55 27-70 points. Unversity of Washington was second with 40 points.

F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California, set a new world's record of 9.4s. in the 100-yard dash; S. E. Anderson '30 of University of Washington, equaled the world's record of 14.4s. in the 120-yard high hurdles. These were new meet records also. The meet record in the 220-yard dash was bettered by G. S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State in 20.7s.; new time of 1m. 54.1s. was set by O. J. Martin '30 of Purdue University in the 880-yard run: Harold Manning '30 of Wichita set a new meet mark of 9m. 18.1s. for the two-mile run; L. H. Sentman '31 of Illinois tied the meet record of 23.2s. in the 220-yard low hurdles; H. P. Rothert '30 of Stanford set a new shotput record for the meet of 51ft. 1¾in.; and P. W. Jessup '30 of Washington set a new mark in the discus throw with 160ft. 9⅜in.

An upset came in the 120-yard high hurdles, the first event, when S. E. Anderson '30 of University of Washington tied the world's record and defeated L. H. Sentman '31 of University of Illinois, record breaker and title defender in the race. Anderson's time was 14.4s., the mark set by E. J. Thomson of Dartmouth College in 1920; the Washington star, however, used starting blocks and his performance may not receive international recognition. The mark will stand as a National C. A. A. meet record. Sentman, who ran the fastest heat in the preliminaries, led by a few inches up to half way in the race, from which point Anderson forged ahead to win by four feet. J. E. Hatfield '31 of Indiana University was a slow third.

Wykoff Provides Upset

Another upset was staged in the second event, the 100-yard dash, Wykoff, the I. A. A. A. A. champion, defeating G. S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State, world's record breaker, "Big Ten" champion and title defender in the event. Wykoff took the lead in the first 10 yards and finished a strong yard ahead of the Buckeye. Wykoff broke the world's record of 9.4s, without starting blocks. Simpson holds the mark with blocks, and T. E. Tolan '31 of University of Michigan, who was fourth, holds the recognized mark of 9.5s.

Simpson was determined to make amends in the 220-yard dash, and did, finishing four yards ahead of the field to set a new N. C. A. A. meet record of 20.7s. This improved by one tenth of a second the mark he set a year ago to win the event. C. J. Leland '31, Texas Christian University, came in second and Tolan finished a good third. There was no wind involved in this race or the last hundred.

In the two-mile run Manning set a new N. C. A. A. meet record of 9m. 18.1s. The former mark of 9m. 28.8s. was set in 1928 by David Abbott '29 of Illinois. Manning was up in front of the field all the way and took the lead finally on the next to the last lap and had a margin of 25 yards at the finish. Two Indiana runners, H. A. Brocksmith '32 and W. F. Clapham '30, fought it out for second and third, having no chance to catch Manning.

The mile proved a classic, though the time of 4m. 19.3s. was nearly two seconds slower than the meet record. J. A. Sivak '32 of Butler University took the lead on the last lap and sprinted the last 150 yards to win by 10 yards. R. W. Kiser '31 of Washington, champion in the event in 1928 and sharer of the meet mark, was second after battling for the lead during most of the race with R. A. Hill '31 of Oregon. The final sprint was too much for Hill and he dropped back to sixth while S. J. Makeever '30 of Illinois came up from behind to finish third. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State, second; Emmett Toppino '31, Loyola New Orleans, third; T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan, fourth; C. O. Bracey '30, Rice Institute, fifth; C. J. Leland '31, Texas Christian, sixth. Time—9.4s. (Breaks world's record without starting blocks.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State; C. J. Leland '31, Texas Christian, second; T. E Tolan '31, Michigan, third; C. M. Farmer '32, North Carolina, fourth; A. C. East 31, Chicago, fifth; N. R. Root '30, Chicago, sixth. Time—20.7s. (New N. C. A. A. meet record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by R. F. Bowen, Pittsburgh; V. E. Williams '31, Southern California, second; Russell Walter '30, Northwestern, third; A. S. Wilson '32, Notre Dame, fourth; T. L. Hartley '31, Washington, fifth; N. A. Long, Utah, sixth. Time—48s.

880-Yard Run—Won by O. J. Martin '30, Purdue; D. A. Letts '30, Chicago, second; Brant Little '32, Notre Dame, third; R. R. Wolfe '32, Northwestern, fourth; W. P. McGeagh '32, Southern California, fifth; R. L. Swartz '31, Missouri, sixth. Time—1m. 54.1s. (New N. C. A. A. meet record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by J. A. Sivak '32, Butler; R. W. Kiser '31, Washington, second; S. J. Makeever '30, Illinois, third; R. Swartz, Western State Teachers, fourth; Lawrence Eckwall, Carleton, fifth; R. A. Hill '31, Oregon, sixth. Time—4m. 19.3s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Harold Manning '30, Wichita; H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana, second; W. F. Clapham '30, Indiana, third; R. R. Putnam '31, Iowa State, fourth; C. E. Meisinger '32, Pennsylvania State, fifth; G. W. Dawson '32, Oklahoma, sixth. Time—9m. 18.1s. (New N. C. A. A. meet record.)

One-Mile Sectional Relay—Won by Central States (D. A. Seymour '30, Michigan; A. S. Wilson '32, Notre Dame; W. L. Henke '31, Wisconsin, and John Lewis, Detroit); Rocky Mountains, second; Southwestern, third. Time—3m. 19.9s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by S. E. Anderson '30, Washington; L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois, second; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, third; F. B. Lamson '31, Nebraska, fourth; John Morris, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, fifth; R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State, sixth. Time—14.4s. (Equals world's record and sets new N. C. A. A. meet record).

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois; R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State, second; S. E. Anderson '30, Washington, third; O. R. Welch '32, Missouri, fourth; E. A. Payne '31, Southern California, fifth; J. A. Cave '31, Illinois, sixth. Time—23.2s. (Ties N. C. A. A. meet record).

Running High Jump—Won by J. E. Stewart '32, Southern California, 6ft. 3¾in.; Milton Ehrlich '32, Kansas State; R. J. Feldbinger '32, Ohio State; M. Strong, Southwestern Teachers; D. Jones, Ball State Teachers; Dows, Mississippi A. and M.; C. Brady, Louisville; P. N. Shelby '30, Oklahoma; R. S. Van Osdel '32, Southern California; T. W. Shaw '32, Wisconsin, and T. S. Miller '31, Illinois, 6ft. 2in., tied for second.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. L. Gordon Jr. '31, Iowa, 25ft.; E. B. Hamm '30, Georgia Tech, second, 24ft. 6½in.; R. A. Barber '32, Southern California, third, 24ft. 2¼in.; D. J. Hamilton '31, Colorado, fourth, 24ft. 1¾in.; E. D. Graydon '32, Georgia Tech, fifth, 23ft. 10⅞in.; Coburn Thomson '31, Nebraska, sixth, 23ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Won by T. M. Warne '31, Northwestern, 13ft. 4in.; L. K. Lansrud '32, Drake, W. B. Hubbard '32, Southern California, P. M. Miller '30, Washington University, and R. S. Robinson '30, Oregon, tied for second at 13ft.; J. L. Pottle '31, Michigan, H. F. Canby '31, Iowa, P. D. Chlenizos '32, Southern California, V. A. McDermont '30, Illinois, W. D. Livingston '30, Southern California, P. A. Frederick, Mississippi A. and M., and R. Johnson, Notre Dame, tied for sixth at 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, 51ft. 1¾in. (New N. C. A. A. meet record); E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, second, 50ft. 4⅜in.; H. M. Rea '32, Nebraska, third, 49ft. 2½in.; P. W. Jessup '30, Washington, fourth, 49ft. 2in.; Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, fifth, 48ft. 6½in.; J. A. Bausch '32, Kansas, sixth, 47ft. 10⅝in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by H. E. Campbell '30, Michigan, 162ft. 8¼in.; J. M. Gilchrist '30, Iowa, second, 159ft. 2¼in.; A. W. Frisch '31, Wisconsin, third, 138ft. 7¼in.; W. J. Youngerman '32, Iowa, fourth, 128ft. 7¼in.; J. O. Hart '32, Iowa, fifth, 128ft. 4⅜in.; O. E. Sell '30, Wisconsin, sixth, 116ft. 6½in.

Discus Throw—Won by P. W. Jessup '30, Washington, 160ft. 9⅜in. (New N. C. A. A. meet record); E. C. W. Krenz '30, Stanford, second, 158ft. 6⅝in.; E. D. Moeller '31, Oregon, third, 151ft. 10in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, fourth, 150ft. 4¼in.; H. P. Rothert '30, Stanford, fifth, 150ft. 1¼in.; Melvin Thornhill '31, Kansas, sixth, 149ft. 11⅜in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. M. Churchill '31, California, 204ft. 2in.; L. Friedman, Geneva, second, 201ft. 10½in.; A. P. Mortenson '30, Southern California, third, 201ft. 5in.; L. D. Weldon '32, Iowa, fourth, 199ft. 11½in.; O. E. Nelson '31, Iowa, fifth, 194ft. 10in.; M. G. Hammon '31, Southern Methodist, sixth, 189ft. 10in.

Paavo Nurmi Breaks the Six-Mile Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

PAAVO NURMI, famous "Flying Finn," who holds more track records than any other man, smashed the world's mark for the six-mile run in a race at Stamford Bridge, June 9. The great Finn covered the distance in 29m. 36 3-5s., as compared to the record of 29m. 59 2-5s., set by Alfred E. Shrubb of England, which had stood since 1904.

Running in a handicap event, Nurmi finished third behind opponents to whom he had conceded more than three minutes start.

CALIFORNIA NETMEN DEFEAT PRINCETON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—University of California's tennis team won its thirty-fifth victory of the 1930 season June 7 when it defeated the representatives of Princeton University, 6 to 0, at St. Martin's. Dolf E. Muehleisen '30, California's No. 1 player, defeated Donald Strachan, Princeton '31, in the feature match of the singles at 7—5, 6—0. Robert G. Muench, California '31, was extended by Walter F. Thomas, Princeton '31, in a three-set match, scored at 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

SINGLES

Dolf E. Muehleisen '30, California, defeated Donald Strachan '31, Princeton, 7—5, 6—0.

Robert G. Muench '31, California, defeated Walter F. Thomas '31, Princeton, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Martin McKee '30, California, defeated Charles Lockhart '30, Princeton, 6—1, 6—3.

Theodore J. Ludlow '32, California, defeated William W. Irwin '32, Princeton, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES

Theodore J. Ludlow '32 and Martin McKee '30, California, defeated William W. Irwin '32 and Charles Lockhart '30, Princeton, 8—6, 6—2.

Dolf E. Muehleisen '30 and Robert G. Muench '31, California, defeated Donald Strachan '31 and Walter F. Thomas '31, Princeton, 6—0, 6—1.

MRS. CLARKE BEATS MRS. PARDUE 6 AND 5

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Mrs. Hulbert S. Clarke, of Oklahoma City, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Klutz Pardue, of Sioux City, Ia., 6 and 5, to win the fourth annual championship of the Women's Trans-Mississippi Golf Association here June 7.

Mrs. Clarke gained the lead at the eighth hole and was never headed. Both women played their sorriest golf of the tournament, but Mrs. Clarke's game was steady and she took advantage of her opponent's erratic exhibition.

Mrs. Pardue had a medal score of 46—46—92 for the first half of the 36-hole match, while Mrs. Clarke's card was four strokes better at 45—43—88. On the third nine holes Mrs. Pardue had a 44 to Mrs. Clarke's 43. The cards:

Mrs. Pardue, out	5	6	4	6	4	5	6	4	6	—46
Mrs. Clarke, out	5	6	6	6	4	5	5	3	5	—45
Mrs. Pardue, in	5	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	5	—46—92
Mrs. Clarke, in	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	6	6	—43—88
Mrs. Pardue, out	6	6	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	—44
Mrs. Clarke, out	6	6	5	5	3	6	4	3	5	—43
Mrs. Pardue, in	6	4	5	5						
Mrs. Clarke, in	6	3	6	5						

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	33	16	.673
St. Paul	26	18	.591
Columbus	26	20	.565
Toledo	23	23	.500
Indianapolis	22	22	.500
Kansas City	22	23	.489
Milwaukee	17	32	.347
Minneapolis	15	30	.333

RESULTS SATURDAY

Columbus 5, Milwaukee 4.
Kansas City 5, Toledo 3.
Minneapolis 10, Louisville 7.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Kansas City 8, Toledo 3.
Kansas City 7, Toledo 0.
Louisville 11, Minneapolis 6.
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 6.
Indianapolis 13, St. Paul 4.
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 1.
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 6.
Columbus 9, Milwaukee 7.

MONTANA IS UNSUCCESSFUL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—The University of Montana was unsuccessful in its efforts to regain a place in the Pacific Coast Conference northern division basketball schedule when the faculty representatives approved the 1931 program as drawn up by the graduate managers at their recent meeting in Seattle, Wash. The Montana school was dropped from the schedule last year because it was located at a long distance from the rest of the Conference. The vote was five to one in favor of discontinuing the Grizzly school. W. E. Schreiber, Montana representative, carried the plea to the meeting for reinstatement, and cast the lone vote in favor of Montana.

BASEBALL LETTERS AWARDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Fifteen major letters were awarded to members of the champion University of Wisconsin baseball team at the annual banquet given by Coach G. S. Lowman. Those receiving the "W" emblem are H. F. Ellerman '30 and C. H. Matthusen '30, co-captains of this year's squad; M. C. Winer '31, captain-elect for 1931; J. P. Poser '31, E. J. Mittermeyer '30, H. N. Griswold '32, H. H. Schneider '32, F. T. Werner '32, Arthur Sommerfield '32, M. N. Farber '30, W. E. Lusby '31, F. B. Lynaugh '30, N. A. Pacetti '32, R. J. Sandke '31 and R. E. Reynolds '30, manager.

GLASGOW RANGERS WIN

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Canadian Press)—The Glasgow Rangers, Scottish Association football champions and cupholders, easily defeated St. Andrews, 7 to 1, June 7.

A'S REMAIN IN LEAD OF RACE

Take Four Games of Six Played During Past Seven Days

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	32	16	.667
Washington	29	17	.630
Cleveland	28	19	.596
New York	24	20	.545
Detroit	21	27	.438
Chicago	18	25	.419
St. Louis	19	28	.404
Boston	14	33	.297

RESULTS SATURDAY

Detroit 6, Boston 0.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5.
New York 12, St. Louis 5.
Washington at Cleveland (rain).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Detroit 1, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 4.

Philadelphia remained in first place in the American League race at the close of the past week by winning four games in six placed. Washington could play only four contests because of the weather, and it won two of these to stay in second position. Cleveland had the record of winning four games in five played to hold third place. New York stayed in fourth place, at the bottom of the first division by having the same record as the Senators, two out of four. Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston are in that order in the second division.

The Athletics were given some good pitching during the week, as they won four games and lost two on a total of 29 runs and 59 hits, the hits including 11 doubles, 3 triples and 4 home runs. George Earnshaw won two of the four games, with Grove and Mahaffey each taking one. The Philadelphia infield and outfield gave the pitchers good support, as only one error was charged against the team. The team's best showing was made against the Browns, three out of four being taken from the St. Louis club. The remaining game was taken from the White Sox after losing the opening game of the series.

Senators Win Two

Walter Johnson led his Senators to two victories over the Tigers, only to lose the final game of the series. The first contest in their series with the Indians was also turned into defeat. Liska and Brown were the winning pitchers in the two games. Washington batters made a total of 39 hits in the four games, to score 23 runs. The hits consisted of 10 doubles and two homers. Three errors marred the team's fielding.

Cleveland did some fine hitting during the week to take four out of five games played, three from the Red Sox and one from the Senators, Ferrell gave the best pitching performance by winning two games, with Brown and Jablonowski each taking one game. The peak of the team's hitting took place on June 5, when 25 hits were made and 17 runs scored against the Red Sox. A total of 40 runs were scored on 74 hits, the hits including eight doubles, seven triples and one home run. The pitchers were also given good support from the fielders, only four errors being made in the five games.

George Pipgras and Wells each won one game for the Yankees in the four the club played, to hold fourth place in the race. The New York club made 19 hits off White Sox pitchers on June 3, and 18 off the Browns on June 7. Fifty-eight hits, including 14 doubles, four triples and seven home runs, were made in all, to score 36 runs. The team's fielding was very nearly perfect, as only one error was charged against it.

Detroit Improved

Detroit continued its drive to get into the first division, by taking three of five games played, one from the Senators and two at the expense of the Red Sox. The winning pitchers were, Sorrell against Washington and Uhle and Hoyt against the Boston club. Twenty-five runs were scored on 45 hits, 10 doubles, two triples and two home runs. Detroit players made three errors.

The White Sox had an even record during the week, taking two games in four played. The Yankees were the victims on one occasion and the Athletics on another. McKain and Henry were the winning pitchers. The Browns did not win consistantly enough to move up in the race, although they did win two games, one from the Athletics and the other from the Yankees. The best the Red Sox could do was to win one game, that by Ed Morris over the Indians on June 4. Five games were in the losing column. The Browns and Red Sox are both in a batting slump, while their fielding could also be improved.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	33	19	.635
Rochester	28	21	.571
Montreal	28	22	.560
Buffalo	25	24	.510
Toronto	26	26	.500
Newark	21	28	.429
Reading	20	30	.400
Jersey City	20	31	.392

RESULTS SATURDAY

Toronto 2, Montreal 0.
Montreal 6, Toronto 4.
Baltimore 6, Newark 3.
Rochester 6, Buffalo 4.
Reading at Jersey City (rain).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Jersey City 3, Reading 2.
Reading 2, Jersey City 1.
Newark 4, Baltimore 1.
Baltimore 6, Newark 1.
Rochester 8, Montreal 4.
Rochester 2, Montreal 1.
Toronto 10, Buffalo 1.
Buffalo 7, Toronto 6.

COLGATE ELECTS TERRY

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Walter L. Terry '31 of Walton, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Colgate baseball team for 1931.

Washburn Loses in First Round

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan clay court championship tennis cup is safe for another year at least. The historic trophy, first offered in competition in 1908, which contains among others the names of William A. Larned, Raymond D. Little, Robert Lindley Murray, Ichiya Kumagae, George M. Church, Vincent Richards, and William T. Tilden 2d, as well as hosts of lesser players, will be competed for once more next season, as the result of the defeat of Watson M. Washburn, the lone possessor of two legs on the trophy, who is in active competition in the present tournament at the New York Tennis Club, at the hands of Edward F. Rodgers, who was in his infancy when the internationalist first won the championship, back in 1913. The score was 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Another former winner, and a member of the seeded group, Herbert L. Bowman, also lost June 8, when Edward W. Burns defeated him in the second round, after losing a love set, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Francis T. Hunter, Julius Seligson, both former winners, and the leading seeded pair in the tourney, and the balance of the seeded players, Jerome Lang, Edward W. Feibleman, Melvin H. Partridge, Lawrence Kurzrok, and Percy L. Kynaston, all won their initial matches, with Seligson, Feibleman, Kurzrok and Kynaston reaching the third round. Rain delayed the advance of the balance, each being content with a single victory in the two days. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Julius Seligson defeated Frank Gale, 6—2, 6—1.

J. S. McDermott defeated Robert Buhr, 6—1, 6—1.

Dr. Chester Brown defeated Elliott Jackson, 6—3, 6—2.

Parke Cummings defeated Gerald Griffin, 6—3, 7—5.

Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok defeated J. N. Henriques, 6—2, 7—5.

Frank Bowden defeated Milton Jacobs, 6—0, 6—3.

Frank M. Bonneau defeated Clarence Chaffee, 6—4, 6—4.

Lemoine Heuser defeated Leon Mayer, 6—2, 6—1.

Herbert L. Bowman defeated J. L. Verstraten, 6—0, 6—1.

Edward W. Burns defeated Richard S. Lowell, 8—6, 6—3.

Isadore Biltchik defeated Jerome Minster, 6—1, 6—2.

Selden G. Noyes defeated George R. Preston, 6—4, 6—3.

Percy L. Kynaston defeated Travers J. Le Gros, 6—0, 6—0.

Morton Bernstein defeated Hampton D. Ewing Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

Arthur S. Fowler defeated R. B. Hanley, 6—1, 6—0.

Alfred D. Hammett defeated Edward Everitt, 6—3, 6—7, 6—1.

Francis T. Hunter defeated Dr. Irving Epstein, 6—3, 6—0.

Lincoln Halberstadt defeated David H. Finck, 6—1, 6—1.

Edward G. Tarangioli defeated Jerome J. Coles, 6—3, 6—1.

Harry Moore defeated Giles Verstraten, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Edward W. Feibleman defeated Franklin C. Koss, 6—3, 6—4.

E. E. Jenkins Jr., defeated C. R. Watkins, 6—0, 6—2.

Martin Buxby defeated Robert Williams, 6—0, 6—2.

Walter Swaybill defeated G. E. McCabe, 6—1, 6—1.

Jerome Land defeated Charles Powell, 6—0, 6—2.

A. B. Sheridan defeated C. A. Anderson, 6—4, 6—2.

Harry Sachs won from David N. Jones by default.

Chester A. Muller defeated Richard Emmet, 6—0, 6—4.

Melvin H. Partridge defeated L. R. Stoddard, 6—0, 6—4.

Dr. B. F. Drake won from Richard Lewis by default.

Edward F. Rodgers defeated Watson Washburn, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated George S. Case, 6—2, 7—9, 6—1.

Second Round

Seligson defeated McDermott, 6—3, 6—1.
Brown defeated Cummings, 6—3, 6—3.
Kurzok defeated Bowden, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.
Bonneau defeated Heuser, 6—0, 6—3.
Burns defeated Bowman, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4.
Biltchik defeated Noyes, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.
Kynaston defeated Bernstein, 6—4, 6—2.
Tarangioli defeated Moore, 6—3, 7—5.
Feibleman defeated Jenkins, 6—2, 6—3.
Buxby defeated Swaybill, 6—1, 6—0.
Muller defeated Sachs, 6—1, 10—8.

Sears Cup to New Englanders Again

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Sears Cup, first offered by Miss Eleonora R. Sears of Boston in 1927, was won for the fourth successive time by a New England women's tennis team on June 7, defeating Eastern States' representatives at the Baltimore Country Club, 6 to 3. In the consolation match played June 7 Middle States defeated Middle Atlantic, 8 to 1, for third place.

Margaret Blake and Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr. scored a brilliant victory for Boston over Dorothy Andrus and Eleanor Goss, 6—2, 7—5, after trailing at 2—4 in the second set.

Miss Blake, Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, and Virginia B. Rice scored victories in singles for Boston. Edith Sigourney, captain of the Boston team, and Marjorie A. Morrill scored a doubles win over Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. and Alice C. Francis, 6—3, 6—4. In the other doubles match play was called after Mrs. Corbiere and Mrs. William Endicott were leading 4—0 and 40—0 against Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch and Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, New York. The New Yorkers defaulted in order to board a train for New York. The summary:

SINGLES

Eleanor Goss, Eastern, defeated Marjorie A. Morrill, New England, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, New England, defeated Dorothy Andrus, Eastern, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch, Eastern, defeated Edith Sigourney, New England, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

Margaret Blake, New England, defeated Alice C. Francis, Eastern, 6—4, 6—3.

Norma Taubele, Eastern, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, New England, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Virginia B. Rice, New England, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Eastern, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.

DOUBLES

Margaret Blake and Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., New England, defeated Eleanor Goss and Dorothy Ondrus, Eastern, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. William Endicott and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, New England, won from Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch and Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, Eastern, 4—0, 40—0, default.

Marjorie A. Morrill and Edith Sigourney, New England, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. and Alice C. Francis, Eastern, 6—3, 6—4.

NEW ENGLAND TITLE IS WON BY SHIELDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Francis X. Shields of New York is the New England singles lawn tennis champion for 1930, succeeding J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., when he defeated Leland H. Wiley of this city in the final round on the courts of the Hartford Golf Club, June 7, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5. It was a hard-fought match played in the rain.

Hall and Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., successfully defended their doubles title by defeating Malcolm T. Hill of Harvard and Henry L. Johnson Jr. of Dartmouth in the final round, 6—2, 5—7, 9—7, 6—3. Hard driving and ability to score the finishing shots gave the champions their victory. Hill and Johnson nearly won the third set, but finally lost it through their own errors.

Shields won his second title when, paired with Mrs. William M. Shedden of Boston, winner of the women's singles, he defeated Miss Barbara Stevens of this city and J. Gilbert Hall, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND MEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Leland H. Wiley, Hartford, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, and Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, defeated Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, 6—2, 5—7, 9—7, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Barbara Stevens, Hartford, and J. G. Hall, South Orange, defeated Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Boston, and Henry Culley, San Francisco, 6—2, 1—6, 6—0.

Final Round

Mrs. William M. Shedden, Boston, and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Miss Barbara Stevens, Hartford, and J. G. Hall, South Orange, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	37	24	.607
Los Angeles	35	27	.565
San Francisco	36	28	.563
Oakland	34	30	.531
Missions	32	31	.508
Hollywood	28	36	.438
Seattle	26	37	.413
Portland	24	39	.381

RESULTS SATURDAY

Sacramento 3, Portland 0.
Sacramento 5, Portland 1.
Hollywood 9, Los Angeles 7.
San Francisco Seals 10, San Francisco Missions 5.
Seattle 8, Oakland 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 8, Hollywood 7.
San Francisco 6, Missions 5.
Missions 10, San Francisco 3.
Sacramento 4, Portland 3.
Portland 10, Sacramento 4.
Oakland 6, Seattle 2.
Seattle 3, Oakland 2.

ITALY DEFEATS AUSTRIA

VIENNA (AP)—Italy eliminated Austria in their third round Davis Cup tennis tie completed June 8, 3 matches to 2. The Italians will meet either England or Australia in the semifinal round. Baron Humbert L. de Morpurgo clinched the victory for Italy in the first singles match June 8, defeating Hermann W. Artens of Austria, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. The Austrian, Franz W. Matejka, defeated Pietro Gaslini in the final match, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

ELI POLOISTS BEAT PRINCETON, 15 TO 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A decidedly weakened Princeton varsity polo team attempted to compete with Yale's varsity poloists June 7 but with poor results, for the Eli, using p actually two teams, triumphed by a score of 15 to 1.

John Lemp '30 and William Post 2d. '32, two of the Tiger regular team, did not play. Yale started the Old Aiken poloists, J. P. Mills '32, S. B. Iglehart '32 and J. C. Rathborne '31 on the first team. When the Eli led 5 to 1, the substitutes were sent into the fray. The summary:

YALE	PRINCETON
No.1—M. G. Phipps	J. O. Gray
2—J. P. Mills	M. H. Dodge
3—S. B. Iglehart, F. B. Porter Jr.	L. K. Firestone
Back—J. C. Rathborne, Hardie Scott, E. S. Potter	J. M. Doubleday

Score—Yale 15, Princeton 1. Goals—Mills 5, Iglehart 3, Scott 2, Phipps 2, Porter for Yale; Dodge for Princeton. Referees—Buechler and Butterworth. Time—6m. chukkers.

OBJECTS TO HEAVY CONTESTS FOR WOMEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—As one of the three American members of the International Olympics Committee, Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, objects to the sanction of strenuous athletic contests for women.

Jahncke said June 7 he had written to Charles H. Sherrill, senior American committee member, indorsing the attitude of the women's division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America.

The federation, Jahncke wrote, opposed the participation of girls and women in Olympic games or in activities carried on in conjunction with or simultaneously with the Olympic games. The 1932 Olympic contests are to be held on the Pacific coast.

DAY OFF FOR OARSMEN

GALES FERRY, Conn.—The Yale and Harvard varsity crews had a day off Sunday, Yale going for a sail on Long Island Sound as the guests of Donaldson Brown on his large yacht Oceania, while the Harvard oarsmen were the guests of J. Pierpont Morgan on his Corsair. The chief topic of discussion over the week-end has been the time trials made by the Yale and Harvard varsity crews Saturday afternoon. The Yale eight rowed upstream over the four-mile course in what is unofficially said to have been 20m. 15s., which is only three-fifths of a second behind the upstream record, while Harvard is said to have gone over the course about three hours later in about 22 minutes.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Yale 15, Princeton 1.
Penn M. C. 19, Philadelphia C. C. 3.

MORE CANDIDATES ARE GIVEN TRYOUTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.—Three more of the candidates and possible candidates for the United States team to defend the Westchester Cup polo championship against Great Britain next fall made their appearances in the tryouts at the Sands Point Club, June 8, when Michael G. Phipps, Stewart B. Iglehart, and J. Cheever Cowdin took various places in the teams that contested the game. Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. selected the first pair to take the forward places on his own team of Sands Point, moving G. H. Bostwick, another of the oncoming youngsters of the game who starred last week, over to the Roslyn team, to make a place for Iglehart. Cowdin, a well-known No. 3, who has been on past international teams, played opposite Hitchcock on Roslyn, while Devereux Milburn, as the result of a last-minute shift, went to back from No. 3, to replace E. A. S. Hopping, who took that place last week.

Hitchcock hit his own stride in effective style, and, with Phipps combining with him in brilliant forward play, the Sands Point team ran off with the game by the score of 14 to 6. Bostwick, playing effectively, in the open chukkers sent his team to a lead of 4-2, but the Stands Point combination then began to function, and, with Hitchcock using his long drives to feed Phipps, and A. C. Schwartz, at back for Sands Point, proving effective on defense, the scores came regularly, and the balance of the game was all in favor of the home team. The summary:

Position	SANDS POINT	ROSLYN
No. 1	M. G. Phipps	W. A. Harriman
No. 2	S. B. Iglehart	G. H. Bostwick
No. 3	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	J. C. Cowdin
Back	A. C. Schwartz	Devereux Milburn

Score—Sands Point 14, Roslyn 6. Goals—Hitchcock 7, Phipps 5, Schwartz for Sands Point; Bostwick 3, Harriman, Cowdin, Milburn for Roslyn. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

JAPAN LEADS, 2 TO 1

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—Sindreu and Maier of Spain defeated Takeichi Harada and Tamio Abe of Japan in the doubles of their Davis Cup tennis tie June 8. The

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Captain Taffrail and His Singing Cargo

By BERTRAM B. FOWLER

IT HAD been raining all day, and Peter had been shut in until late afternoon, when his mother allowed him, because he had not made too much noise, nor bothered the cook, to go to Captain John's cottage to pay his daily visit.

It was still raining when Peter reached the cottage, but inside it was bright and shining, with a yellow canary singing in his cage in the west window. "When the canary sings," Peter remarked, "you don't remember the rain and the dark clouds."

"It's a way canaries have," said Captain John. "And, speaking about canaries, would you like to have me tell you a story about the Island-of-the-East-Nor-East-Wind-and-Dark-and-Sullen-Skies?"

Now, a story was exactly what Peter had been waiting for all day, and he smiled delightedly.

So the Captain, after a glance out of the east window, and another, and longer, glance at the canaary in the west window, told this story.

* * *

It was after Captain Taffrail had made his famous voyage to the westerly islands with a cargo of flower seeds for the barren places where no flower had ever been known, that he sighted an island that he had never seen before. And, because of the east-nor-east wind that had been blowing so bitterly under the dark and sullen skies, he said to the Green Parrot who was his first mate, "We'll drop anchor here for a day, or as many days as it needs for us to see all there is to see of this island."

The Green Parrot, who was first mate, sang a fine old salt sea chanty as they dropped anchor in the harbor where the east-nor-east wind blew dismally under the dark and sullen skies, and the crew stamped on the deck, and roared out the chorus. For the crew was always happy when it came time to anchor in some new and unknown port. All about them the boats of the island lay at their moorings, with the gray mist dripping from their gray and faded sails onto the gray and faded decks.

A Fine Old Sea Chanty

And, as the Green Parrot sang his fine old salt sea chanty, and the crew stamped on the deck, all the people from town came down to the shore to listen and to watch, for they had never seen such sails of yellow and orange, nor such decks of shining white as were upon the Joyous Sailor; nor had they ever heard such a joyful shouting and stamping of feet.

Then Captain Taffrail saw that all the people had noses all blue with cold, and foreheads all wrinkled with frowning, and mouths too straight from never singing. And he said to the Green Parrot, "Mister Mate, I'll be glad to see the last of this east-nor-east wind, and the lifting of these sullen clouds, so that the folk of this island smile at the sun, and maybe come aboard and sing a few salt sea chanties with us."

The Green Parrot looked for a long time at the island, and the people on shore, and answered, "Sir, this is that island where the wind never ceases to blow, nor the clouds ever lift. For this is Island-of-the-East-Nor-East-Wind-and-Dark-and-Sullen-Skies. And that's why the people's noses are blue with cold, and their foreheads wrinkled with frowning, and mouths too straight from never singing. And that hill of green out yonder is the great hibiscus vine, that has been all in bud for years without number, but can never show its wondrous blossoms because the sun has never shone upon it."

"There's never been a gray island, nor a barren one, nor one scorched with the sun that we haven't found some way to help," said Captain Taffrail. "And there must be some way to help these folk who live with the sigh of the east-nor-east wind in their ears, and the dark and sullen clouds overhead."

"If we could only go to my native shore, and the land of my childhood," said the Green Parrot, "where the west-sou-west wind blows all day and every day, and the sky is clear and shining all the time. So bright and fair it is that it is called Island-of-the-West-Sou-West-Wind-and-Clear-and-Shining-Skies. There are birds there without number and without count. And, if we could bring a cargo of canaries to this harbor perhaps it would cheer these people so that they would forget the east-nor-east wind, and the dark and sullen clouds."

Up-Anchor-And-Away

Then Captain Taffrail called for up-anchor-and-away. And the Green Parrot sang another fine old salt sea chanty, and the crew stamped on the deck, and roared out the chorus as the anchor came up black and dripping. For, if there was one thing that made them happier than another, it was the Captain's call for up-anchor-and-away to some new and unknown port.

The Green Parrot took his place in the pilot house, and called to the man-at-the-wheel, "West-sou-west and a quarter west. And the man-at-the-wheel sang out after him "West-sou-west and a quarter west, sir." And the Joyous Sailor turned her shining prow, and her bright sails of orange and yellow toward Island-of-the-West-Sou-West-Wind-and-Clear-and-Shining Skies.

When, after many days and nights of sailing and singing, they came to that land, the people came out to meet them, with the sails of their boats the color of hollyhocks-in-the-sun, and with their decks covered with flowers, and upon their arms, and upon their shoulders there were canaries perched, singing till the waves danced, and the wind shouted through the rigging.

And, while the Green Parrot sang, and the crew stamped on the deck, and roared out the chorus, the people came aboard. Then the chief of that island came to the captain, and said, "Never have I heard such a fine old salt sea chanty, nor such roaring of the chorus, nor such stamping on a deck, and it is so white and shining. What can I give you for coming to visit us on this island? What can we trade and barter on such a fine and joyful day?"

Then Captain Taffrail told the chief about Island-of-the-East-Nor-East-Wind-and-Dark-and-Sullen-Skies, where the sun never shone, nor the bitter wind ceased from blowing. And he told him of the Green Parrot's thought of the canaries.

Then the chief, and all the smiling people of the island sang and shouted for joy. And the chief called once, loud and clear, and a great flock of yellow canaries flew out from the island to the ship. And he called a second time, loud and clear, and a great flock of yellow and green canaries flew out from the island to the ship. And he called a third time, and a great flock of gold and brown canaries flew out from the island to the ship.

"There they are," sang the chief. "We've enough for all the songs we need ourselves, and enough to sing to all the people in all the islands of the seas. And to make it a bargain, and a good trade and barter, will your mate sing us another fine old salt sea chanty, while the crew roars out the chorus, and stamps on the deck, so white and shining?"

But at last Captain Taffrail shouted "Up-anchor-and-away!" And the crew shouted and sang, for it made them happy to be pulling up the anchor to sail again with such a cargo for Island-of-the-East-Nor-East-Wind-and-Dark-and-Sullen-Skies.

And, while they sailed night and day for a long, long time, the canaries stayed down in the hold, twittering and chirping, and eating the flower seeds that had fallen into cracks and corners. And behind them was the west-sou-west wind, and overhead the clear and shining skies.

East-Nor-East Blows and Blusters

Then, after many days, the wind came up out of the east-nor-east, blowing and blustering, with the clouds low and black before the face of the sun. And, though the Green Parrot sang, "Rolling Down to Rio," and the crew roared out the chorus, and stamped on the shining deck, the wind rose, and clouds pressed down, until all about the ship was dark and stormy.

Then Captain Taffrail come on deck and shouted, "Bring all the canaries up out of the hold, and tell them to sing, facing east-nor-east."

The Green Parrot shouted, "Aye, aye, sir!" And the crew turned out, and opened the hatches. And the canaries flew up into the rigging, and into the shrouds, and faced east-nor-east. And, with the storm about them, and the dark and sullen clouds pressing down, they sang as never birds had sung before, till the ship was like a shining island of song under the dark and sullen clouds where the east-nor-east wind was trying to blow.

Yellow and Green Canaries

The birds started singing at six bells, and at seven bells the west-sou-west wind came up behind them strong and warm, and the cold and bitter wind of the east-nor-east shrunk before it, dragging the dark and sullen clouds away. By eight bells there was nothing to be heard but the singing of the birds, and the clapping of the waves on the sides of the Joyous Sailor, and the chuckle of the wind in rigging and shrouds, and the Green Parrot singing, "Rolling Down to Rio," with the crew roaring out the chorus as they stamped on the shining deck.

And, in the early part of the evening, before the sun goes down, and the blue and purple twilight comes up, they reached Island-of-the-East-Nor-East-Wind-and-Dark-and-Sullen Skies. But, long before they reached there, the west-sou-west wind had gone on before, and the song of the canaries on it. And the people came down to the beach under the shining sun, with the blue gone from their noses, and the furrows smoothed out of their foreheads, and their mouths all curved for singing.

When Captain Taffrail gave the word, and the anchor dropped, with the Green Parrot singing a fine old salt sea chanty, all the people on the beach roared out the chorus, and stamped on the shining sands.

At one word and one sign from the Green Parrot, all the canaries left the ship, and flew to the island, and sang in the great Ibiscus Vine that grew so thick and green. And, with the last gleam of the sun, all the buds on the Ibiscus Vine burst into bloom. And all the gray sails of the boats in the harbor turned red and purple and orange in the sunlight, and the gray mist that dripped from the sails turned to a million glittering diamonds. And the people danced on the shore, and called to Captain Taffrail, and the Green Parrot who was the first mate, to come ashore and bring the crew with them.

"We'll anchor here for a day, or as many days as it needs for us to think of a new name for this island," said Captain Taffrail. For, Island-of-the-East-Nor-East Wind-and - Dark-and - Sullen-Skies is no more."

* * *

Captain John got up from his chair as he finished this story, and opened the door that faced the sea. "And the sun has come out now," he said. "And it's time little boys were running home for supper."

"But, what did they call the island?" Peter asked, when his breath came back to him.

"They called it Island-of-Canaries-and-Ibiscus-Blooms-in-the-Sun. Isn't that a good name for an island?"

Peter walked slowly toward the door. "It's a wonderful name." He drew a deep breath, and walked slowly down the narrow path to the road. He paused at the gate, and called back. "I almost forgot. Thank you very, very much for the story. And I'll be back tomorrow."

Captain Taffrail . . . Sighted an Island That He Had Never Seen Before.

The Crew . . . Opened the Hatches . . . and the Canaries Flew Up Into the Rigging.

The Old Tub Keeps On Keeping On

ONCE there was an old, leaky tub, in an Odds-and-Ends store. New tubs, and even old tubs that didn't leak, came and went. But the big, big tub stayed right there. Sometimes it was full of one thing or another, and always it was dusty. It took a lot of courage to go on being cheerful in his galvanized heart—but he kept on keeping on and then one day he was emptied out, dusted, and hustled off between two small boys. Now and then he was bumped down on a hot, dusty road, then picked up and hurried along again.

How good the green back yard felt as he rested in a shady spot! Soon little shovelfuls of soil bumped against him, as a big, big hole got bigger and bigger. His galvanized heart began to thump, and the Old Tub groaned every time a shovel or a clump of soil hit him. But something in the happy voices about him reassured him. He began to keep on keeping on again.

Soon the hole was so big that the Old Tub's rim just came to the top of it. And that time he stayed right in the hole. Stones and soil tucked in tight around his sides. Happy voices seemed very well pleased.

The hose hung over the edge and soon filled him clear to the brim with cool water—that sure felt good on such a hot day! (And a tiny wooden plug stopped up the hole). A big umbrella plant was lowered into the water, and that, as days went by, helped him keep nice and clean. Over his brim peeped little hen-and-chicken plants and inch-plant, and bits of this and that—and some bulbs that everybody forgot for a while, were tucked down near him.

Three goldfish made merry, playing tag in the roots of the umbrella plant. A tiny green turtle climbed about on top of the roots, and slept down deep below.

Pretty, the Persian cat, came often to drink, but she never touched the fish, though she watched them. Watch, the Airedale, forgot all about his clean dish of water after his first taste of the fishy pool, and many times each day lapped up drinks, noisily.

Featherfoot and Pidgie, the white pigeons, spent much of their time around the pool, bathing in it, on a little suspended flat stone, or preening themselves on the warm stones around it.

The big old dry-land turtle, once in a great while plunged his mouth down in and sucked up a cool drink. Birds of all kinds saw the tiny pool as they flew overhead and dashed down for a drink or a bath.

In time a big fat toad came early every morning and slid down into the cool water, hiding behind the umbrella plant. He thought he wasn't seen, and would slide out very evening at sundown to go about finding a meal.

Then the Old Tub, by now quite hidden by the little growing things, heard the family was going to move—oh, dear!

First thing he knew he was emptied of his fish and the umbrella plant, by now grown very big. Mr. Toad hastily hopped out, too, but was caught in a box. The little green turtle was put in a pocket. The hen-and-chickens plants were lifted carefully, and put in the empty tub.

And that afternoon in another backyard (and such a fine looking one!) the Old Tub was once more tucked into the ground. Once more the fish swam about, and the little turtle. Pretty, the cat, came to drink as usual, and one day a six-weeks-old family of five kittens were allowed to come with her! Watch was glad as he lapped up the water, that the Pool had moved, too!

The umbrella plant, much smaller now, said that part of him had gone to "start a pool in a neighbor's yard," but that didn't make any difference at all. Birds soon found the pool, and sometimes there were over 20 red-winged blackbirds chattering and whistling about in it!

The boys sailed little walnut-shell boats about in this tiny pool. And after they were sound asleep indoors, Daddy and Mother would sit near the pool and "look at the stars in the water" and think about things. . . .

And although the Old Tub was tucked away out of sight so that not even his rim showed any more, the whole 24 hours of every day he was giving delight to somebody or something. Though very few people guessed he was down there until told (and his owners took much pleasure in "telling" for it often meant another old tub would be hunted up and used) still he knew he was there, and joy and content filled his heart.

Prestley Learns a Lesson

"PRESTLEY, we need some water," and Mr. Jones pointed to an empty water pail in the corner of the kitchen. Prestley hesitated and looked sulky. Then picked up the pail and started for the spring, none too cheerfully.

A camp without running water was not his idea of a good thing at all. His Aunt Ray had bought a deserted schoolhouse in Vermont and was fixing it up for a summer cottage. But there was no water in the house.

"Imagine!" he thought to himself with disgust as he swung the pail in his hand, "walking as far as a city block to get a pail of water!" And going back how heavy it was! He sloshed along through the high dewy grass, smashing spider webs with vigorous kicks, feeling very much abused.

Of course, there were very nice things about the camp. There was the swimming every day in the brook on the other side of the road. Gee! That was great! And there were peachy auto rides, and some hikes through the woods which had been fun. But these morning trips for water were horrible!

Prestly reached the spring and was leaning over to lift up the cover when he noticed a particularly fairlylike spider web and out of this web emerged the funniest little old creature Prestley had ever seen in his life. He wore a red peaked cap and a yellow, close-fitting jacket and tight red trousers which ended in pointed slippers. He sat down on the grass.

"Good morning!" he piped in a funny voice. Prestley was too amazed to reply. "Having a nice vacation?" he asked, and before Prestley could say yes, he went on, "Kind of your aunt to invite you up here in this beautiful mountain country, wasn't it? You are a lucky fellow, I'd say. And remember this: Work won't hurt you!" And suddenly the little old creature was gone!

Prestley filled the pail and returned to the house. It wasn't really heavy and the walk may have been as long as a city block, but it didn't seem so through the fresh, cool grass.

Aunt Ray was in the kitchen when he got back. "Thanks a lot, Red," she said. "You don't want to get another pailful, do you?"

"Sure," said Prestley, "I don't mind it a bit."

Flower Puzzle

Each of the following words has three letters, and when written below one another the first letters will spell the name of a spring flower.

1. A wagon for moving furniture.
2. Frozen water.
3. Grows from an acorn.
4. Cover for a vessel.
5. A snakelike fish.
6. The upper end.

Hans From the Tyrol

HANS belonged to the little town of Gaaben in the Austrian Tyrol, and did not often have the opportunity of coming to the beautiful capital city of Austria—Vienna. His father was a Tyrolese wood-carver, and he usually worked very hard all the winter at his home, and then brought his wares to the capital city to sell in the springtime.

Sometimes little Hans went with him and that was a wonderful time for the little boy. He wore his best suit of green plaid, and his little green hat with his long pheasant feather, and he accompanied his father everywhere. There were so many things to see in Vienna. It was such a large city, that little Hans felt that, even if they spent a hundred days in it instead of just one or two, there would not be time enough to see it all.

Hans loved the Stadt Park, and the Hofburg Palace, and the Belvedere. The park was large and spacious and lovely, and the two palaces were so large that it would be easy enough to lose oneself in them. But not even the space and grandeur of the park and palaces could lure little Hans's heart away from his first love—the little lamp-post gardens that grace the Ring.

The Ring is a very wide boulevard that runs in a circle all round Vienna, and in the middle of this boulevard, at intervals, are lamp-posts from which hang huge arc lights. But the lamp-posts are not just ordinary everyday lamp-posts, for half way up they have a little circular garden round the post, and this little garden is always filled to overflowing with flowers. Tulips blossom in them in the early spring, and then daffodils and violets, and afterward pansies and petunias and daisies and carnations flower there all summer. These little gardens have a special gardener to attend to them, and he goes from lamp-post to lamp-post with a long ladder. Climbing up it he plants and transplants, waters and clips off dead blooms, just as any gardener does in any ordinary garden.

Little Hans loved these lamp-post gardens. At every one he would pause and pull his father's hand, until perforce his father would have to stay in his progress through the city until Hans had had his fill of gazing at the gardens. Always when Hans returned to his own town of Gaaben and people asked him what he had liked the best in Vienna, he would say, "The little lamp-post gardens."

"Not the Gloriette at Schönbrun Palace?" perhaps some of his relatives would say with surprise, because that is supposed to be the most beautiful thing in all Vienna. "Or not St. Stephen's Church?" another would exclaim. "Or not the Rathaus, or the Belvedere?" others would echo.

But little Hans would answer "No, not any of those," quite emphatically. "I liked the little lamp-post gardens best," he would declare, and nothing would make him change his mind.

And now little Hans has persuaded his father to erect a pole at the back of his own tiny home in Gaaben, and half way up it to build a little wooden box in which he can place earth and grow flowers. Of course, it will not be as large or as beautiful as the little gardens in Vienna, but Hans feels that it will be very well in its way and at least it will be something of a novelty in Gaaben.

From My High Window

Apartment 602

Below my window far, far down,
Are waving trees and roofs of brown,
And people in the street who look
Like dwarfs from out a fairy book.

I am a giant standing here,
And there is nothing that I fear;
Some days it almost seems that I
Could ride the clouds as they float by.

Dear clouds, I think I hear you say,
"Please, little boy, come out and play."
If you will ask my mother, too,
Then we might sail away with you.

Emilie Blackmore Stapp.

June

June is like a fair guest,
So beautiful she comes,
With color for our gardens
And light for our homes.

With songs in the treetops,
And wind dancing by,
And every cloud a white ship
Sailing the sky.

God made the world lovely,
And the changing year.
Most of all it's lovely
When June time is here.

Nancy Byrd Turner.

The Mail Bag

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

Dear Buzzy:

Would you care to have me among your cat correspondents? I am black, all except for a bit of white on the very tip of my ear. I have no permanent home, but wander about in my neighborhood.

Every night I find a cup of milk awaiting me on the stairs of an apartment house. Once I was curious to find who put it there. And lo and behold, Buzzy, my friend looked just like your master! He left a door mat and a nice warm blanket for me. I showed I appreciated it, but went off soon after to my usual lodging place. Can you guess where it is?

It is a hole that leads into a large garage. It's nice and warm, and I cuddle down in the sand with a friend who sometimes spends the night with me.

I live in the business district, but I am quite accustomed to it now. There are lots of cars, but I keep on my own side of the street and cross only when someone by chance helps me.

Yesterday I found the nicest friend—an Airedale. Her name is Queenie. We made friends quite fast, and she offered me her bone. I didn't especially care for it, but decided that it was a wonderful plaything. She was content to watch me roll it about, once giving it a tap with her paw.

I left soon after to find my supper. She promised to write to Snubs. I told her all about him. Although she is nearly 10 years old, she is still playful.

I would love to hear from other pussies. Blackie.

[Buzzy was quite delighted to get a letter, Blackie.—Ed.]

Evanston, Illinois

Dear Editor:

My home is near Chicago where the next world's fair is to be. Already, preparations are being made and the buildings are to be about 1000 feet from shore on small islands. Our two newest buildings are the Shedd Aquarium and the Adler Planetarium. The Aquarium is one of the finest in the world and in the center has a mountain of moss, grass and flowers with a stream winding around it. The Planetarium is the only one of its size in the world except one in Germany.

I should like to correspond with somebody my age (11) in any foreign country, particularly France, as I am studying French. Jeannine Y.

Arlington Heights, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have been wanting to write to the Mail Bag for a long time. I have two brothers, one older and one younger than I. We all attend the Sunday School of the Christian Science Society in Arlington Heights.

We had a lot of fun in the snow last winter. We made a snowman in our front yard. It was the largest one on the street. I take music and dancing lessons and like them very much. I read Snubs and Waddles and many other stories to my brothers. We work all the puzzles. It is not very often that we get them wrong. I should like to correspond with some girls my age (9). Miriam H.

West Brownsville, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag and I have two correspondents. Both of them are in the United States and I should like to have one from some English-speaking countries, especially England. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. We have a dog named Snubs and he will do some tricks. I also have a cat, Betty.

This summer I am to have a garden in which I can raise things to sell. I think it will be fun. From our house we can see across the Monongahela River into Brownsville. To the west we can see a big bend in the river and watch the boats go up and down with barges of coal and coke. Below us we can see lock No. 5 and the Brownsville Bridge, which is very pretty.

In our lot is a large tree where the blackbirds perch each evening. When it gets dusk, they fly across the road where there are small thorn trees. It is very hard to get close to the birds. One evening I crept up within 15 feet of them, but I guess they were too sleepy to fly. Oakey McK.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Editor:

I've been interested in the Mail Bag for a long time. Ever since my big sister got so many lovely letters I have wanted to write. I like to read Snubs and Waddles and I enjoy the Children's Page stories.

Lincoln is in about the middle of the United States and the new Nebraska state capital building in our city is a very wonderful building.

I should like very much to hear from any girl around my age (9) who would care to write to me and I think it would be great fun to trade postcards of Lincoln for postcards of some other place. Olive F.

Winthrop, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old and in the sixth grade. My hobbies are stamps (my main one), athletics, engineering and woodwork. I am starting to invent simple things. In the town where I live the second to the oldest house in the United States, the Dean Winthrop House, named by Dean Winthrop for his father, Governor John Winthrop, was built in 1637.

I would like to correspond with anyone in a foreign country, especially Scotland, a British or United States colony, and any place in Africa or Asia—a stamp collector, please, between the age of 9 and 12 years. Will you please forward this letter for Ralph B., Port Arthur, Canada.

Dick P.

The following would like to receive letters:
Arlene W. (8), Villa Park, Ill.
Bettie W. (10), West Attleboro, Mass. (Thank you for your picture, Bettie.—Ed.)
Jane E. (10), Chicago, Ill.—In English, Swedish or Norwegian.
Helen McK. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.
Betty Jane K. (11), Peoria, Ill.
Eleanor R. (12), Pasadena, Calif.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Jumbled Trees

Below are the jumbled names of 10 trees. See if you can streighten them out.

1. Cibrh.
2. Lwolwi.
3. Yptsuaclue.
4. Leamp.
5. Talnuw.
6. Cneap.
7. Peasn.
8. Ebech.
9. Neip.
10. Tocsul.

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THE HOME FORUM

Wanted—A Better Sense of Direction

UNLESS you enjoy threading your way through mazes, go no farther with me in this peregrination. Not that I am trying to avoid you. There may be times when a friendly and guiding hand will be well-nigh indispensable. At least, it would be most comforting. Especially are you to be desired as a companion on this journey if your sense of direction is as fixed as Polaris. Training in aviation, so that you can twist and turn at all altitudes and spiral indefinitely, still retaining your firm conviction that east is east and up is vertical, would be a qualification that would almost lead me to beg of you to go with me. But unless you knew where I was going, that would be unfair.

You see, I am in the midst of this journey, and cannot avoid it without leaving Boston. For four years now I have been a wanderer in that city, seeking my former excellent sense of direction. I have not yet succeeded. Hence this essay. At the end of the first year I thought the world should know of my perplexity. What if it should become necessary to send out a searching party for me? A little essay or notice brought to the attention of a few friends might be the link for tracing my devious path and restoring me to the broad highways where unmistakable signposts mark straight and indubitable directions. But I refrained from putting on paper all I had experienced. "Perhaps," thought I, "familiarity with the paths I am daily pursuing will in time yield to me a command of direction adequate for my speedy and certain penetration to any point in this labyrinth of streets, twisted and interwoven, on a narrow spit of land, between the Charles River and the deep blue sea."

So I continued to study maps and improved every opportunity to orient everything with Park Street or Custom House Tower. On starry nights I determined true north by finding the Big Dipper and projecting a visual line along its side opposite the handle, to the North Star. Then I stood on Boston Common and proved to myself that not one of its five irregular sides even approached orientation north and south or east and west. Driven to my maps again, I found that Atlantic Avenue for a considerable distance along the water front ran nearly straight north. At times this has been a useful bit of information. When I have left South Station headed for a number on High Street, only to find myself back at the elevated tracks on Atlantic Avenue, after faithfully following all directions, as I thought, it has been of some comfort to know that I could make a fresh start from a street that ran almost north, and was always waiting to receive me if I ended up on that side of town.

In the first two years of my wanderings a rough outline of the city's topography was taking form in my thought. The theater district, Symphony Hall, the Esplanade, Massachusetts, Huntington and Commonwealth Avenues, all fell gradually into an ordered scheme. As my confidence that I at last knew Boston became more positive, I gave up the thought of notifying my friends that it might be necessary to check up on me. But just when I had begun to write home that I would be glad to show anyone about Boston, and felt that I knew the town reasonably well, my complacency received a rude jolt. I started for Faneuil Hall from the intersection of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues. The taxi driver scooted down Huntington to the point where Stuart Street begins. He started to turn left away from Stuart.

"Hold on," said I. "I'm going to Faneuil Hall. Why are you taking the long way around?"

"Pardon me, sir. Stuart Street would take you to the other end of the city. Faneuil Hall is just behind Beacon Hill."

I subsided, but could not believe myself so far wrong in my sense of direction after two years of constant passage between Huntington Avenue and Faneuil Hall. But the facts were inescapable. The taxi swung over Beacon Hill, turned right a few blocks, and there was the statue of Samuel Adams himself. My self-esteem as a guide to historic points in Boston has not yet recovered from that incident.

Another year passed without spectacular event. Of course, I constantly faced the dilemma of pursuing a street, only to find its name changing right before my eyes, even when no noticeable change of direction had occurred. Perhaps in the early days of settlement, when tradition has it the bovine city planners were laying out the streets according to the location of the most luscious tufts of grass, or the path of least resistance to the home shed, there were more dignitaries to honor by giving streets their names, than there were streets. Assuming such a surmise to be historically sound, many orders of the General Court might be conceived as having occurred somewhat as follows:

"That portion of the public thoroughfare extending from Haymarket Square to Winthrop Street shall be designated Sewell Street. From Winthrop to Phipps Street, the name shall become Mather Way. From Phipps to the junction of the thoroughfare with the water front it shall be known as Cotton Road."

I do not recall ever seeing such an order in print. I am only trying to explain to myself something that it would give me satisfaction to understand.

A not inconsiderable experience in following faint trails marked only by little cairns of rocks faintly limned against the green of mountain meadows, or almost lost to sight among rocky valleys, had led me to believe that once I had seen a locality, I was fairly certain to recognize it again. Street corners have never presented any especial difficulty for me. I even thought that I had learned to know that important downtown intersection of Boylston and Tremont Streets. Then one day not long since I approached it from Washington Street soon after coming out of a subway, and passed it right by. I do know that corner fairly well, but even now, if clouds or a fog should obscure the golden dome of the State House, I am not ready to guarantee that I could point within ninety degrees of its true bearings from that corner.

Perhaps it is the amount of time spent in circuitous subways that keeps me grasping after a sense of direction I never quite attain. One of my diversions on the subway cars is trying to fit together mentally the surface features of the area between Park Street and North Station, which I know as well as can reasonably be expected after only four years, with the subway pattern. Somehow Adams Square simply will not fit into the picture.

I said I knew the North End fairly well. It would be a misrepresentation for me to close without qualifying that statement by telling the story of the incident which precipitated this long-withheld essay only a few days ago.

I needed to reach Goodwin Place. The City Directory indicated that it was near North Station. When I was leaving the street car at North Station I asked the conductor to direct me. He had never heard of Goodwin Place, but told me the station master surely would know. That dignitary knew nothing on the subject. So I asked a policeman, who looked in his little book awhile and then said, waving vaguely toward the ends of several streets that appeared near by, "Go right up there to Green Street. Follow that over to Revere, and ask someone to direct you."

Much searching disclosed Green Street. A groceryman advised me to go back the way I had come for four blocks and turn left up toward "the hill." When I saw the ground rising, I asked a messenger boy for further guidance. "Never heard of Goodwin Place," he said. A truck driver, rotund and friendly, finally set me on the path of certainty. "Take your third, no fourth right, second left. That's Revere Street. Go on down the hill and you'll find Goodwin."

I did. My destination was a tiny court in full view of the Charles River, far from North Station, and tucked in just behind Boston's central golden dome. Could I but stay at that central landmark, and gaze steadfastly at Polaris, perhaps my sense of direction would flourish as of yore. But no. I must continue this unceasing whirl. Thank you for going so far with me.

R. H. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Mrs. Browning and Penini

Florence, May 14, 1853

Penini's English is as fluent as possible. Yes, and he gets on with his Italian, too. He and I had a dispute the other day as to whether the Italian word for "cloud" should be "nuvola" or "nuvolo." He would stand up for "nuvolo."

"*We* say *nuvolo*," said he.

"And pray who are we?"

"Oh—Penini, and Girolama and Vincenzio!"—identifying himself with the Italian nation. . . .

We had an excursion the other day to Fiesole—Robert and I, Wilson and Penini in an open carriage. There was a vision of a sunset over the mountains, as we looked across that wonderful valley where Florence lies enchanted. We climbed to the top of Fiesole (leaving the carriage) and sat down on an old wall. . . . Well—but Penini looked over, and there he saw clouds of purple lilies. Oh—those lilies! how dreadful not to get at them! I proposed tying a rope round his waist and letting him down the wall, then pulling him up again, lilies and all. He consented if he could have his own Lily tied with him: but he wouldn't go by himself, he said. Ah, well, then what was to be done!

"Oh—so velly pretty, those flowers!" We were in a state of despair, when, behold, a ministering angel came in the shape of a young girl of fourteen or fifteen who proposed to let herself down the wall and gather the flowers. . . .

People say, Henrietta, that he grows prettier and prettier, and that his hair must be put up in curl-papers—nothing but curl-papers can account for the ringlets. I should like you to see him dance with his tambourine. It is a pretty sight! Such steps, such attitudes—and everything in time to the music! He tells Robert to play first slow and then fast, and he begins in the most languishing manner! His one fault is considerable vanity. Applause he can never resist in any shape—that child of mine. . . .

A few days after our arrival, Mr. and Mrs. Story (he is the son of Judge Story), old American friends of ours . . . rushed into the room to our great astonishment. They have two children—a boy six years, and a girl eight. Penini had them as guests last week "in mine garden," in the arbour, where cake and fruit were properly prepared. When everybody had taken a seat, he came with a nosegay, and out of his own head laid a flower by everybody's plate. Wasn't it pretty of the child? . . .

He is the happiest of children here. In the first place, our new servant, Ferdinando, is his bosom-friend—and it seems to be a mutual passion.

"Ferdinando, dove voi?" makes the house ring at all hours of the day. Then there's a boy called Carlino, the son of our landlord, who helps Ferdinando to fish with a net in the river, and to whom Penini carries his books down, and other treasures. This boy is another friend. It's pretty to hear Penini chatting Italian, using his opportunities. . . .

The other day Penini came to tease me about going to the "Opera of the Monkeys" again. Monkeys and dogs act in an open, day theatre here, and he has been there once with Ferdinando and Wilson in such a state of ecstasy, talking and screaming in Italian, until the audience accepted him as part of the performance. . . .

Peni is quite as fluent in one language as another. I complained lately that he who writes so well spells so badly that he is forced to have me at his elbow for every word. I insisted he should go to the table and write some words by himself. He was very unwilling: but up he comes in a minute with something written in his best way. What do you think it was?

"Poor Little Penini!" I was quite touched. It sounded so like the bleating of a lamb left alone.—From "Elizabeth Barrett Browning: Letters to Her Sister, 1846-1859."

Photograph by A. G. Lias

The Square, Kazimierz

Refuge

The slender gray leaves
Of the eucalyptus trees
Hang down,—
Green-gray, pink-gray, blue-gray.
From the quiet high branches
Some wild doves fly down,—gray,—
Green-gray, pink-gray, blue-gray.
They trot about mildly,
At the back of the garden.

But when I draw near,
Suddenly
They flurry up, up,—gray,—
Far up to the quiet high branches.
And the slender gray leaves
Of the eucalyptus trees
Hang down,—
Green-gray, pink-gray, blue-gray.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

The Butterfly Party

It took the man but a moment to recognize that a party was about to be held, one to which he had not received an invitation. Apparently the preparations had been going on while he was asleep. He had taken his book halfway up the hill, not far from his vacation camp, but instead of reading, had dozed off soon after midday. Now the party was in full swing, and the guests paid no attention to him at all.

The first thing he observed was the apparel of the guests. Without exception they were all attired in white. Being a Californian he was familiar with bright-hued butterflies. But today, so far as this party was concerned, conventional white was the accepted mode, and no butterfly of any other color entered the circle.

It was plain to be seen, so reasoned the man, that there was much to be learned about the manners of butterflies at a social function. He had supposed that they just flitted aimlessly from flower to flower, but whatever might be their ordinary habit, when at an affair of this nature they behaved differently. To begin with, they came in groups into the circle of shade, made by some six or more vine maple trees. Alighting, they fluttered into place; then a slender butterfly, distinguished by her grace of motion, rose from the grass, poised a moment above the lupin, skimmed over the tops of the brilliant Indian paint brush, then descended to her former position. She repeated this three times, the other butterflies remaining motionless. But upon the fourth rising, all the others, some in groups of three, some in groups of four, flew with her, high into the air.

The man jumped to his feet and, forgetting the manners of even an uninvited guest, ran in the direction in which they had flown. Quickly they had passed beyond his sight, yet when he reached the brow of the hill, there they were. In an open sunlit space, not unlike the other circle where first he had seen them, was the whole party. No lupin or Indian paint brush was here, but ground juniper, with shining leaves, set off the soft whiteness of quietly moving wings. The man went no closer: he was confused now by what appeared to be a veritable fall of snowflakes in the sunlight, and he could no longer identify the graceful leader of the cotillion, minuet or whatever the dance of the moment before had been. Yet he waited eagerly for the next figure of the dance, in the hope that once more she, of gentle lilt, might be singled out.

It was not to be. Instead there was borne on the air one clear note that might have been the wind or might have been an orchestra. Whatever its source, it unquestionably meant a signal to the winged assemblage. As one the butterflies rose, poised a moment in the sunshine, then floated slowly out of sight.

To a Little Child

"Suffer the little children to come unto me."
Perhaps that day our Master stood
Awearied with the foolishness
And blindness of the world: the food
He would have freely given, scorned.
And so he may have turned to feel
The sweet inconsequential kiss
Of childhood, and the fond embrace
That strays a moment hence to this
And that—whatever it can trace
Of joy and interest everywhere.

Ah, so he may have halted there,
Apart from hypocrites and lies;
And rested there upon his road
Your innocence its sweetness showed
Behind your starry eyes.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

POLAND is proud of two things. Its illustrious history and its mighty waterway, the Vistula. That river flows now through a vast plain, now through tree-girt hills, from one end of Poland to the other. Poles will tell you that the Vistula is at its loveliest by Kazimierz where, in spring, after the ice has melted, a spate of water hurls itself against the unstable banks and, in summer, a chastened stream slides seaward between two wide ribbons of silver sand, flanked by the varied green of sloping meadows, forests and orchards of plum trees.

Kazimierz was founded by Kazimir the Great, in the fourteenth century. A hundred years later, it was a flourishing grain center and, indeed, it still shows signs of its ancient greatness. There are the ruins of a large castle at the northern end of the town. Just below is a beautiful church, with a simplicity of decoration in marked and happy contrast to that which rules in most Polish churches. A quarter of a mile away, across the valley in which Kazimierz lies, there is another rather similar church, with a long covered approach up a flight of many steps. In between these two Christian emblems stands the little town with its five thousand inhabitants, almost all of whom are Jews.

Though the population of Kazimierz is comparatively small, it is difficult to believe that so many people can be squeezed into so small a compass. There is one good-sized square—seen in the photograph—and from it lead some half-dozen little by-ways, in none of which is there more than a handful of houses. Water comes merrily from the covered wells in the square and is carried in two buckets, suspended from a wooden contraption slung across the shoulders.

Though Kazimierz is inclined to regret its ancient glories, it has a keen eye to the present as well; for is it not the most sought-after watering place on the Vistula? Its best hotel, where you may investigate the mystery of Polish hors d'œuvres in their most primitive form, and make acquaintance with the national dish of sour curds and hot potatoes, boasts an orchestra of which many a fashionable restaurant in the capitals of the West would not be ashamed. And, though the town is nearly ten miles from the nearest railway station, it has what, for Poland, is an unusually big service of autobuses by way of recompense. Consequently, it even possesses a petrol pump and that, for a country town in Poland, is something really out of the ordinary. Long may it remain so!

Picture

I saw Beauty, standing pensive,
In a London park.

A group of daffodils
Beneath the graceful height
Of silver birch trees,
A fir tree, tall, slender trunk
And feathery boughs in silhouette
Against the sunset.
A silent pool, with mosses round its edge
Silver for itself, blue for the sky,
And white for fleecy clouds
Reflected,
A roof, red-tiled
Peeping among trees,
A grassy slope
Wind-ruffled.

I saw Beauty
Standing knee deep in fragrance
In a London park.

M. A. BEEKEN.

„דארום שטעה איך און טהוא עם"

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

יעהר ׳נובמבר, און אויף א שעהנעם אופן אויסגעדריקט, זייגען די ווערטער פון דוד המלך בשעת ער האָם בעפוילען זיין זוהן שלמה „אז ער זאָל בויען דאָם הויז פאר יהוה דעם גאָם פון ישראל." ער אליין האָם נעוואָלט בויען דעם בית המקדש, נאר דאָם וואָרט פון גאָם האָם אים אָבגעזאָגט אז „אַיר זאָלט נישט בויען א הויז פאר מיין נאָמען, ווייל איר זייט גרויסע מענטשן אויפן ערדריך פון מיין קריגעריי פאר מיר." אָבער ער האָם אים אויך נישט פארווארפן, נאָר אים בלויז פארבאָטן דאָס בויען פון דעם בית המקדש. ער האָם אים אָבער אויך פארזיכערט אז ער וועט אים נישט פארלאָזן, נאָר אים בלויז פארבאָטן דאָס בויען פון דעם בית המקדש. ער האָם אים אָבער אויך פארזיכערט אז ער וועט אים נישט פארלאָזן, נאָר אים בלויז פארבאָטן דאָס בויען פון דעם בית המקדש.

די גרעסטע ליעבע מאכט אימער אָפען צו דעם יניגען וועלכער זוכט גאָם, די גרויסע גוטעס וואָם איז נויטיג כדי צו גיניסען אידערפליסיג און פאָלקאָמענע האַרמאָניע, אָבער דאָם אָנווענדונג פון דער וואהרהייט מוז אימער דורכגעפירט ווערען פון יעדער אויגעם פערזענלעך. צו יעדער אויגעם קומט דער גרעלסטער בעפעהל, „שעהע אויף... און טהוא עס;" און דער אנטוואָרט צו דיזעזער בעפעהל מוז מהעמיד זיין אין דעם מעגשעגעס אויגענע... בעדאַנקען כדי אָם זאָל קענען ווערען אויסגעדריקט אין ליעבעאַם צו דער וואהרהייט. און אין אָם פון דיזען בעפעהל.

די לעהרע פון קריסטשען סייענס מאכט אָפענבאר דעם פאָלקאָמענס מיטעל. ווי אזוי יעדער אויגער קאָן גייסטיג אויפשטעהען אין אלעם וואָם קומפאסט ענטגעגען די רוהיגקייט פון דער וואהרהייט איז מאכטלאָז. דער גרויסער לעהרער יעזוס האָם גזגאָגט, „דאָס קענייגרייך פון גאָט איז אין אויך." און ווענען דיזער ווערטער גיט מרס. עדדי דיזען ערקלערונג: (ווייסענשאפט און געזונט, 1. 574) „דיזער גייסטיגער בעווויסטזיין איז דראָהבער א מעגליכע יצחק ערריוונג."

בעאכרטען נוגע קריסטשען סייענס לי־טעראטור וואָם ווערט אראָפגעגעבען איז דער אידישער שפראך קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפרעגונג פון די קריסט־ליכען־סייענס־קלויב פאבלישונג פאבליש־עס (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Nature's Reflections

A constant source of admiration is the way nature endlessly repeats herself, while giving that touch of variety which marks divine handiwork. Light is an example, which shines primarily from the sun, is reflected in the moon, is caught up and radiated from every river, pond, or pool; it quivers in the dewdrop, in the glitter of snowflakes, in the mica that spangles rocks. Taking the rainbow,—how nature has loved to play with its prismatic colors, which she has repeated in the spray of waterfalls, in dewdrops, soap bubbles, in the nacre of shells, in crystals, gems, in ice fields and stagnant ponds. Nature repeats the whole range of smells in her flowers as the perfume of musk-producing animals, the odor of snakes and vermin, the bitter smell of acids and minerals, the pungency of spices, and the flavor of fruits. Mark the similarity in form of the waves made on sand by the action of water and the wave lines made by the wind on snow. The sound of a wind passing over a forest or that sings in a single pine is but the minimized sound made by a distant sea.

"The cloud may stoop from heaven
and take the shape
With fold to fold of mountain or of
cape,"

repeating color as well as form. Admirably has Thoreau indicated the fluid character of the universe, with its currents of rivers of water and air, the rivers of sap in the trees, the flowing of branches into the air, and roots into the soil, rivers of rock and ore in the earth; rivers of stars in the heavens, and thoughts that flow and circulate among men.

Nature has played with form as she has with color and light. The general outline made by a flock of wild geese flying is the same, on a higher scale, as that of a single bird with outspread wings. The use of form on a different scale is everywhere observable in plant life. The general outline of compound foliage is duplicated in the separate leaflets, as in the rose, meadow rue, blackberry, and honey locust; the umbellets and involucels of the wild carrot are but miniatures of the large umbel and involucre. Again the blade of a leaf is but a diminutive outline of the tree on which it grows, its stem representing the trunk. Observe the cordate character of the apple-tree and its leaf; the taper-pointed gray birch with its acuminate leaf; the plumelike branches of the sugar maple with its deeply incised foliage; or the widespreading plane-tree with its broad foliage.

Then she has a happy way of using the same form interchangeably in both flower and leaf. If you hold a twig of lilac in your hand, and look at it from the top, you will see it has no terminal bud, but in its place a pair of leaves at the tip of the stalk, which alternate with the next pair just below. This manner of radiation from the stalk causes leaves to group themselves in fours, a counterpart in green of the spreading lobes of the tublar corolla. In countless instances plants repeat themselves in foliage and corolla. — HELEN R. ALBEE, in "Mountain Playmates."

"Arise therefore, and be doing"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEAUTIFULLY significant are the words of David in his charge to his son Solomon to "build an house for the Lord God of Israel." It had been David's desire to build the temple, but the word of God had shown him that the work must be performed by "a man of rest." God's promise was that to Solomon He would give "rest from all his enemies round about: . . . and . . . peace and quietness unto Israel in his days." In concluding his loving and encouraging admonition, David said to his son, "Arise therefore, and be doing, and the Lord be with thee."

Each worshiper has always needed, in peace and rest, to arise and establish within his innermost thinking "the ark of the covenant of the Lord." The good preparations that David had made, all of his worthy achievements, remained to aid Solomon in his work. Individually, however, Solomon could not rest on the labor of his predecessors. He himself must arise and build. So, today, each one must arise and do his individual part in utilizing the spiritual good that has been steadily manifesting itself to men throughout human history. Each one must seek and find the true sense of peace and quietness and rest in which alone he can build within his thinking the sanctuary of divine good.

That the spiritual realization of ever present good is possible to each one is shown throughout the Scriptures. The prophet Isaiah, who so clearly visioned the beauty and the glory of Truth's appearing, and who foresaw the manifestation of divine Love as the way of salvation from all error of mortal belief, said to all who seek God, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." It is the eternal fact that the Christ, Truth, "is come"—is ever present—which enables thought to arise from the mistaken sense of existence as material, and consequently burdened with sin and woe, and to rejoice in the actual presence of God, good, and of His perfect reflection, spiritual man.

When Christ Jesus came to show men the way out of the illusion of material sense, he frequently used the same spiritual command to those whom he healed. To the impotent one at Bethesda he said, "Rise, . . . and walk." To the daughter of Jairus and to the young man of Nain, both of whom were held by the fetters of death, came his command, "Arise." And they arose. And in one of his parables he represented the awakening and repentant prodigal as saying, "I will arise and go to my father." Before the truth can be realized there must be an effort to acknowledge and to prove the presence and availability of spiritual good. Divine Mind is continually giving rest and peace and quietness, in which individual consciousness, reflecting Love, responds to the goodness of God.

Divine Love always reveals, to those who seek God, the good that is needed for abundant and perfect harmony. But the application of the truth must always be individually made. To each one comes the divine command, "Arise . . . and be doing;" and the response to this command must be active in one's own thinking in love for the truth and in the desire to conform to its perfect requirements.

Christian Science reveals the perfect method by which each one may mentally and spiritually arise out of limitation, suffering, or sorrow, and accept the good that is divinely and continuously prepared for all of God's children. Through Christian Science one finds the spiritual peace and quietness and rest in which alone can be realized the presence of God's goodness and love. Then is one enabled to prove the Master's method of repudiating the evidence of the material senses, through the understanding of perfect being. When showing how spiritual truth is applied to the healing of disease, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 393): "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

To material sense, it may seem that human conditions are too far removed from peace and quietness and rest to admit of one's building the heart's "sanctuary of the Lord God." But in all such situations mortals need only claim God's promise, "I will give him rest from all his enemies round about." From the miseries of material belief, mortals must turn to God, and so find the reality of being and eternal harmony. There is no human condition where God, good, may not be proved supreme. Hence, whatever seems to oppose the serenity of Truth is powerless. The Master said, "The kingdom of God is within you." Commenting upon these words Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 574), "This spiritual consciousness is therefore a present possibility."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS DROP SHARPLY IN BUSY MARKET

Many New Lows for the Year Are Recorded—Closing Tone Is Weak

NEW YORK (AP)—It was blue Monday in Wall Street today, but somewhat less blue than expected in the more pessimistic quarters, after the bear orgy of Saturday.

Stocks again developed leaden heaviness, and more than two score recorded new lows for the year, but selling was for the most part quiet and orderly, and the ticker kept fairly abreast of the market. Important shares generally declined 1 to 3 points.

The week-end trade reports gave no indication of a change in the trend of business, and traders generally appeared content to let the market drift.

The sharp decline of Saturday caused considerable liquidation of weakened marginal accounts, but owing to the extremely limited public participation in the market of late, no frenzy of forced liquidation developed.

It is now understood that the reparations bond issue will be held over until next week, and it is regarded as unlikely that powerful banking interests would stand aside and permit the market to go into a severe slump while this issue is pending. At the same time, there appears little inclination to support the market, so long as the selling does not get out of hand.

The meager business news contained reports of further curtailment of steel mill operations at Chicago, and rumors of further price shading. Call and time money continued unchanged.

Legal action against a group charged with manipulating the recent collapse of Manhattan Electrical Supply appeared to have inspired some caution in the bear camp. There was little inclination to cover short commitments, however, and such buying as appeared was on a scale down. Slight rallying tendencies appeared at times, but were short lived.

Market Closes Weak

U. S. Steel dipped a fraction below 164 to another new low for the year, but was quickly supported. Other shares reaching new low ground included International Nickel, Pullman, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Wabash, Gulf States Steel, Hudson and Studebaker.

A few shares lost 4 points or more, including American & Foreign Power, and Eastman Kodak. Shares losing 2 to 3 included American Water Works, American Power & Light, North American, Atchison, Loews, Johns-Manville, Radio Keith, Fox and Warner Bros.

Amusements were sold in considerable volume, bears making capital of reports of a let-up in theaters' attendance during May, although such a development would be largely seasonal in character.

Rails and utilities were notably weak.

Selling gained in volume in the last hour, reflecting in part liquidation of weakened marginal accounts held until late in the day to give ample opportunity to put up additional funds.

U. S. Steel sagged further into new low territory for the year, and General Electric sold below 75, off about 2 points, in heavy selling. One block of 10,000 shares and another of 14,000 were sold. Such volatile issues as Case, Ingersoll Rand, Houston Oil and International Business Machines dropped 5 to 10 points. The closing tone was weak.

Total sales approximated 4,600,000, of which more than one-third were traded in the last hour.

Bond Movement Narrow

Investment bonds with few exceptions moved narrowly. The trend was slightly upward among lien issues but convertibles and other bonds with a speculative flavor reacted as the recession of Saturday continued in stocks.

Only a few issues were very active. St. Paul adjustment 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, National Dairy 5½s and Seaboard 6s yielded slightly, while Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Southern Railway general 6½s held firm.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 4½s, Philadelphia & Reading 6s and Shell Union warrants 5s were among the issues which were depressed by the heavy selling of stocks. Several industrial issues came in for attention, and displayed more than customary strength.

Buying of foreign bonds was moderate, and prices were firm. Italy 7s were heavily accumulated, rose slightly on the movement and then held close to Saturday's close. North German Lloyd 6s moved upward, but other German issues were steady.

Only Liberty issues attracted any attention during the early trading and were lethargic.

Call money renewed at 3 per cent.

'ALBERTA'S PETROLEUM PRODUCTION DOUBLED

CALGARY—Alberta's 1,000,000 barrels of petroleum last year came from five fields, though Turner Valley was by far the greatest producer, with 981,221 barrels. Total output of the Province was 999,152 barrels, says the Department of the Interior. Besides Turner Valley, the other fields were Wainwright field with 12,332 barrels, Ribstone with 2839, Skiff field, 1432 barrels, and Red Coulee with 1328.

Production in Alberto last year more than doubled 1928. Production figures for the last five years show output for 1925 as 168,643 barrels; 1926, 219,598 barrels; 1927, 332,133 barrels; 1928, 489,531 barrels, and 1929, 999,152 barrels.

SEABOARD UTILITIES SHARES

Seaboard Utilities Shares Corporation (Massachusetts and Delaware) net gain from dividends, interest and realized profits from March 20, 1929, to May 26, 1930, is $1,200,704, including July 1, 1930, dividend requirements of $200,000. Total dividends declared are $809,-375, leaving in reserves and earned surplus $391,329.

LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC

SAN FRANCISCO — Statement of Los Angeles Gas & Electric Co. for 12 months ended April 30 compares:

	1930	1929
Gross	$23,432,303	$23,675,827
*Net aft txs and chgs.	5,005,183	5,873,014

*After depreciation.

ELECTRIC POWER & LIGHT CORP.

Net income of Electric Power & Light Company for 12 months ended March 31 is equal, after $7 preferred and second preferred dividends, to $2.87 a share on 1,842,203 no-par shares of common, compared with $2.54 a share on 1,777,316 common shares in the preceding 12 months.

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST

Trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust purchased over 8600,000 common stocks of outstanding American corporations on Friday and Saturday of last week.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

$3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 9	June 7
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	200	30½	30¼	30¼	..
37⅜	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	1700	28⅜	27¼	27¼	28½
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	200	15¼	15	15	15
41¾	22	..	Adv-Rumely pf	200	28	28	28	..
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	300	⅞	¾	¾	¾
157⅜	118	3†	Air Reduc	6100	145¼	139½	139½	141½
36	21	2½†	Airway El	400	26½	25	25	26¾
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
9⅛	6	..	Alaska Jun	8900	6⅛	6	6	6
15½	9	..	Albany PWP	200	10	9¼	9¼	10½
72	57	..	Allegh Steel	100	65	65	65	..
35¼	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	200	100	100	100	99⅝
96¼	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	91	91	91	..
99¾	94	5½	Allegh ntpd	1200	95	94	95	94½
343	255¾	6†	Allied Chem	2400	298	288	288	294¼
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	5100	48⅛	57	57⅜	58½
31½	18	2	Amerada	500	27⅜	25¼	25¼	27½
10⅝	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch	400	6	6⅝	7⅛	7
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	30⅛	30¼	30½	30⅛
97⅜	77	2†½	Am Bk oNte	200	86	85½	85½	87
65	61	3	Am Bk N pf	10	66	66	66	..
54⅝	45	2.40	Am Brake	700	45	44½	44½	45½
21¾	8¾	..	Am Br Bov	200	18	16½	16½	18
60¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	40	75	74¾	74¾	..
156½	117¾	4	Am Can	14200	137¾	133	133	137⅛
82½	52	6	Am Car & F	400	64	53	53½	54
116	95¼	7	Am Car pf	400	100	99½	99½	100
69⅞	54	3	Am Chain	600	545	52½	52½	54
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	400	96	95¼	95¼	..
55	14	2.40	Am Chicle	300	42	41¼	41¼	42½
33	..	..	Am Com Alc	800	13	12¾	13	13¾
59½	35	..	Am European	400	44⅜	40⅝	40⅝	45
101¾	65	..	Am & FPw	12800	79¾	74	74	76¾
111½	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
109¼	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	97½	97½	97½	100
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	300	23⅛	22½	22½	23½
34⅞	23	..	Am Hide pf	300	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
55⅞	35⅝	2§	Am Int Corp	5800	41⅜	39	39	41
41⅞	35½	3†	Amer Ice	500	37	35	35	36⅜
4	2	..	Am La Pr	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
35	30	..	Am La Fr pf	40	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
105	55½	4	Am Loco	200	55⅝	55½	55½	55½
51½	39	3	Am Metals	400	39	38½	38½	39⅛
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	50	90	90	90	90
2⅞	1⅜	..	Am Piano	400	1½	1	1	1
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	7400	100¼	94½	94½	100½
107	100	6	Am P&L 6	500	106	105½	105½	106
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
39¾	28½	1½	Am Radiat	13800	28⅞	27	27½	28¾
37	20½	..	Am Repub	1200	24¾	21½	21½	24
100⅞	63½	2§	Am Roll Mill	13000	64⅝	63½	63¼	63¾
67⅜	59	5	Am Saf Raz	100	65½	65½	65½	64½
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
98	51⅞	8	Am Ship Bld	10	53½	53½	53½	..
79½	65¼	4	Am Smelt	6800	69½	68⅝	68¾	69⅛
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	139	139	130	139
22½	10⅝	..	Am Solvents	200	10½	10	10	10⅝
52½	40¼	3	Am Stl Fnd	500	41⅛	41	41	42
33¼	24¾	3	Am Solvents pf	400	26¾	25½	25½	..
69⅞	60	5	Am Sugar	200	60¼	60	60	60
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
274¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	15800	224¼	220⅛	220⅛	224½
22⅜	19⅝	..	Am T&T rts	33500	20	19¼	19¼	19⅞
141¾	125	8	Am Type	100	126½	126½	126½	..
103⅞	99½	5	Am Wat W	7600	106½	98	98¾	105⅝
62	49	6	Am Wool	100	13	13	13	..
44¾	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	36	34⅝	34⅝	..
44¾	28½	4	Am Writ pf	200	37	37	37	37¼
19¾	10⅝	..	Am Zinc	200	9½	9⅛	9½	10⅛
79⅞	56	6	Am Zinc pf	100	65	65	65	65½
53¼	35	3	Anac Wire	200	35	35	35	..
81½	52⅛	7	Anaconda	15100	56½	54	55¼	56
110½	105	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	110½	110½	110½	..
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	300	23½	23	23	..
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	82
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	700	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	300	63	63	63	61¼
13¾	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	400	8¾	8½	8½	..
46⅛	33⅜	4	Asso Apparl	..	36	35	35	36½
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	39⅞	38¾	38¾	40
95½	85	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	92	92	92	..
242½	216	10	Atchison	7900	221⅜	218½	218½	221¾
107	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	100	106	106	106	106⅛
175½	161½	10	Atl Coast L	167	167	167	167	167½
80⅜	60½	..	Atl G&WI	800	60¼	59¾	59¾	60½
51⅝	36¼	1§	Atl Refin	4700	40⅞	38⅞	38⅞	40½
106	78	4§	Atlas Pwd	100	80¾	79	79	..
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	300	105¼	104½	103¼	..
37	31¼	1	Atlas Stores	400	33⅛	28¼	28¾	33⅜
263¾	140¼	4§	Auburn Auto	9200	145	136	136	143¼
30	28	..	Austin N	100	26	26	26	..
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾

—B—

38	24⅝	1¾	Baldwin	4400	25¾	24⅛	24½	25⅛
122⅜	110⅛	7	Balt & O	4000	111	108	109	110
64½	63	3½	Bangor & A	1400	76	75½	75½	76¼
116½	109	2	Bangor & A pf	20	113	113	113	113
20¾	16½	2	Barker Bros	110	18¾	16¾	16¾	16⅜
34	20½	2§	Barnsdall A	4100	25⅞	24⅜	24½	25⅜
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	84	83	83	86
70¼	58	3§	Becherut	100	57	57	57	..
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	6300	39	37	37	38½
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	1900	49½	45¾	46¼	49½
110¼	91⅜	6	Beth Steel	4600	92⅜	90⅝	90⅝	92
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	800	131	130⅛	131	..
41½	25	..	Blaw Knox	400	38⅛	37¾	37¾	..
69	47⅞	3§	Bohn Alum	..	50	48	48	47⅝
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	6700	85¾	80⅝	80⅝	85
50½	32⅞	3	Borg Warner	1900	35¾	35	35	36
24½	13½	..	Briggs	2600	20	18⅝	18⅝	20
35½	28	3	Briggs & Str	100	28	28	28	..
41	24½	..	Brit Steel 1pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	32½
22¼	13	..	Brockway	1100	19	18½	18½	18¾
85	8	7	Brockway pf	200	83	83	83	83
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	1500	68¾	67½	68	68
94	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	92½	92½	92½	..
178¼	131	5	Bklyn Un G	100	145	143¾	143¾	..
30⅝	15⅛	3	Bruns Balke	700	17½	16½	16¾	18
33⅜	14½	2	Bruns Term	100	19	18⅜	18⅜	20½
31⅞	22½	1	Bucyrus	400	25⅞	25¾	25¾	26
43	33½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	39	38	38	39½
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1500	10½	10	10	10⅛
14⅝	9½	1	Budd Wheel	1500	12⅞	12	12¼	12⅝
89¼	77	..	Buff & Susq cf	1300	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛	..
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	1300	42½	40¼	41	43½
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1400	29½	27½	29	30
35	17	..	Burns Br B	100	21½	21½	21½	22
51⅞	37	1	Burroughs	1100	40	38⅛	38⅝	39½
48½	36	2.50	Bush Term	400	40½	39⅛	39½	40¼
110	100¼	7	Bush T deb	30	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
4¼	2¾	.50	Butte Cop	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
5¼	2⅜	2	Butte&Sup	1200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾

—C—

112⅜	70	..	Byers	2400	89¾	83¾	83¾	87
77⅛	65⅜	4	Calif Pack	2000	68¼	68	68	68⅛
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	1300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	19	2	Campbell	1100	22½	22½	32¼	32½
89⅞	50⅜	2	Calu & Arlz	100	60¾	60	60	60
33⅜	16⅛	1½	Calu & Hecla	100	17¾	17½	17⅝	17⅞
75⅜	57½	5	Canada Dry	100	66	64½	64½	68⅞
226⅜	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1200	199	197	197	199
52¼	49½	..	Can Pac new	1300	49¾	49¼	49¼	49⅝
34¼	24½	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	34½	34	34	34¼
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	7900	255	220½	222	250
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	4400	72	69¾	69¾	72½
60	30	3	Celotex	7000	29⅞	27¼	27¾	28⅝
315	239	8	†Cen of NJ	100	265	265	265	..
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
65⅝	51¼	6	Cerro de P	1300	53	52	52	52⅝
15⅞	8½	..	Cert-Teed	100	9	9	9	..
45¾	25	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	26	26	26	..
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	4200	40¼	33	33	39¾
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	100	64½	63½	63½	65
241¾	201½	10	Ches & Ohio	100	206	205	205	205
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	6⅛	6¼	6¼	..
10⅝	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
53½	36	..	Chi & E I pf	..	100	39	39	..
17¾	11⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1500	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12⅝
52¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1900	44	42¼	42½	45
26⅝	17	..	Chi M&StP	1500	18¼	17	17½	18⅛
44¼	27	..	Chi M&SP pf	1300	30	27	28⅛	30½
17	12¼	..	Chi Pneu	400	19⅜	18½	18½	19½
125⅛	107⅜	7	Chi RI	900	107⅛	106¼	1706¼	109½
104¼	98	6	Chi RI 6%	100	100½	100½	100½	..
110⅜	107	7	Chi RI 7%	100	108½	107¾	107¾	..
32½	20	..	Chick Cot O	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
67⅝	53	2.40	Childs	1300	65	63¼	63½	64⅝
43	30½	3	Chrysler	6500	33⅜	32½	32¾	33⅜
49	40⅞	3.60§	City Ice	1100	42⅛	41	41	42½
98¾	88	6⅓	City Ice pf	50	90	88	90	90
13¼	7⅝	½	City Stores	2400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
44½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	37	37	37	37½
66	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	40	40	40	..
105	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	10	97	97	97	..
191¾	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1200	182	182	182	184⅞
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	52
64⅞	59	2½	Col Palm	400	59¾	58¼	59¼	60
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	500	25½	25	25	25½
77	36½	2	Colo F & I	1500	38¼	38¼	38¼	40
87	69	2§	Colum Gas	13300	77⅜	73⅜	74	77½
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
199	128½	5§	Col Carbon	4500	142¼	138½	138½	142½
103¾	87¼	.87	Col Graph	9100	22¾	21¾	20¾	22¼
40¾	23¾	2	Com Cred	1400	31⅜	29¼	29¾	31½
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
44⅜	31¾	3	Com Cred A	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
55	36¼	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	700	38½	37	37	38⅝
38	25⅛	1§	Com Sol	40000	27⅜	25½	25⅞	27½
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	27000	18¾	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
104⅜	99	6*	Commwlth So pf	1200	103⅞	102½	102½	104¾
19¾	10⅝	..	Conden Steum	4000	13¼	13	13	13⅛
27¾	15½	2	Con Film	1000	22½	21¾	21¾	22½
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	1100	23¼	21½	22	22½
136⅞	98⅝	4	Con Gas	27000	125¼	120¼	120½	123⅞
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	800	103¼	102¾	102¾	..
62	49	6	Con R & C pf	400	60¼	60¼	60¼	60
22½	12	1.20	Container A	400	15¾	15½	15½	..
8½	4¼	..	Container B	400	8¼	8	8	..
53½	24¾	..	Cont Bak A	1500	26¾	25⅞	26¼	26½
7	4	..	Cont Bak B	3500	4¼	4	4	4¼
94⅞	74	..	8 Cont Bak pf	300	79	79	79	..
71⅝	50½	2.60	Cont Can	6000	61½	60	60½	62
75⅜	19¾	3	Cont Dia Fib	3500	21½	19¾	19¾	21¼
77⅝	58	2.40	Cont Ins	1400	62¼	61¼	61¼	62½
8¼	4¾	..	Cont Motors	800	5	4⅞	5	5
30½	19½	..	Cont Il	4200	25½	23½	23½	25¼
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	3300	31	29	29	31½
111⅜	87½	3§	Corn Prod	6700	103	98½	99¼	103½
33	20⅛	..	Cotv	2900	20¾	20¼	20¼	20½
29½	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
22	10¼	..	Crosley	800	15¾	14¾	14¾	15½
59⅜	43	..	Crown Cork	200	47	46	46	..
93⅜	75	5†	Crucible	700	75½	75	75	76
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	6000	19½	18½	18½	17
48	41⅓	4	Cudahy	700	47	42	42	43¼
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss wr	15500	8⅛	8	8	8¾
19⅜	10⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	30000	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11¾
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	700	71⅜	66¼	68⅝	72½

—D—

42⅜	28⅝	..	Davison	1200	33¼	32¾	32¾	33¼
181	161½	8	Del & Hud	400	169¼	167¼	167¼	169½
153	119¼	6§	Del Lac & W	200	120¼	119¼	119¼	120½
80	60	..	Denv RG pf	100	66¾	66¾	66¾	66⅝
2853⅛	1985⅝	8	Det Edison	400	221	218	218	225
423¾	330⅜	2.40§	Devoe & R A	100	429½	32¼	32¼	33
237	139	8	Diamond M	1000	208	208	208	211½
8¾	6¾	1	Dome Mines	900	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	100	23¼	22½	22¾	24
145¼	112⅜	2.40	Dupont	6700	124	120⅛	120½	123¼
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	119⅜	119¾	119¾	120½
1¾	1⅜	..	Dupont rts	5300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
18½	15	1	Duplan Silk	200	15½	15	15	15½

—E—

255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	14000	234½	220½	221¾	231⅜
37¼	24¼	3	Eaton Axle	600	28	27½	27⅝	28
40	40	..	Edinson pf	300	40	40	40	..
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	8700	88	82½	82½	85⅝
110⅜	108¼	7	El Auto L pf	10	109	109	109	..
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	500	5¼	5	5	5
107¼	48¼	1	Elec P&L	65000	84⅞	78	78	83¾
78¼	64	4	Elec Stg Bat	100	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅞
86	39½	2.10	Eng P S	700	60½	58	58	61
107	94¾	5	Eng P S 5pf	200	105½	104½	105½	..
83¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
43¾	41⅜	..	Erie	4100	42¼	41⅜	41⅝	41¾
67⅜	61	4	Erie 1nf	100	64	64	64	..
23⅜	20½	4	Eureka Vac	500	22	20½	20½	..
30¾	11¾	2½	Evans Auto L	400	13	11¼	11¼	14½

—F—

50½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	1500	44¾	42¼	42¼	48
27¾	14	..	Fashion Pk	200	14¾	14	14⅞	..
80	56	7	Fash Park pf	80	56½	56¾	56½	..
38	29	..	Fed Dent St	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	32¼
84½	58⅜	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	300	71½	71	71	..
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 9	June 7
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	1200	35½	34½	34½	35¼
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	73¾	71¼	71¼	73¼
33¼	21½	1.60	Firestone	700	21½	21½	21½	..
87½	75	6	Firestone pf	200	76	75½	75½	76
778	140	7	First Nat Bk	4000	58¾	53	53	57¼
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	2500	3⅜	3	3	3⅜
21	10	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	330	11	10	10	10
21¾	12	..	Fisk 1pf cv	190	13	12	13	13¾
12¾	4½	..	Florsheim S	200	46	46	46	46
77½	48⅝	4	Foster & Wh	8000	94¾	87¼	88¼	90
50	38	..	Fourth Nat Inv T	1100	38¾	38	38	40
28¾	15½	..	Foundation	200	19½	19	19	..
37⅝	16½	4	Fox A	40000	49½	45½	45¾	48
55½	38¼	4	†Freeport Tx	4500	48½	46¼	46¾	48⅛
86	80	6	§Fuller 2pf	100	84	84	84	..

—G—

11¾	5¾	..	Gabriel A	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
⅞	⅜	..	Gamewell rts	5000	⅝	½	½	⅝
7¾	3½	..	Gardiner M	400	4	3¾	3¾	4
16½	11¾	..	Gen Am Inv	400	12	11¾	11¾	12¼
111¾	98	4	§Gen Am Tk	5800	101	97½	97½	100
71¼

STEEL MARKET IS STEADY BUT OUTPUT LOWER

Operations Showing Slow Decline—Feature Is Big Demand for Pipe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A greater steadiness to steel prices is perhaps the most encouraging recent development in the steel industry.

In fact there have been some price advances in certain raw materials and districts, the first rise in several months.

Thus heavy melting steel scrap sold at $15 to $15.50 a ton in the Pittsburgh area, representing a rise of 50c a ton in price levels. Semi-finished steel, which had been selling for a short time at $31 a gross ton, has gone part way back, or to $32 a ton in Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Cleveland.

The operating pace of the industry continues to slacken at the rate of 1 per cent a week, the general average being about 71½ per cent of capacity. However, since the third week of May the United States Steel Corporation has lost ground from 80 per cent, which prevailed during most of the spring to 75 per cent at present, due to sharp curtailment in the Chicago district.

Pipe Is Feature

No genuine upward revision of prices or of operating rates is expected until late summer or early fall. Steel pipe continues to be the spectacular phase of steel business. Longer and larger pipe lines are constantly being built and more and more steel goes into their fabrication.

The big pipe making companies are sharing about equally in the going business. Orders for pipe are now generally placed where the promptest delivery can be promised.

The Phillips Petroleum Company has just ordered steel for an 800-mile gasoline line, the longest gasoline line ever built, containing 50,000 tons of steel, to be made by the Republic Steel Corporation.

Construction of gasoline lines is a new undertaking. The idea started when the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey employed some old crude oil lines for transporting gasoline from New York to western Pennsylvania. Now they are building brand new pipe lines for the sole transportation of motor fuel.

Good Call for Bars

Demand for most steel items is less than a year ago. Yet sales of concrete reinforcing bars are almost on a par with last year. Thus total awards this year to date have been 152,000 tons, compared with 160,000 tons for the corresponding period of 1929. The State of Illinois is now ordering 2000 tons for roadbuilding work.

Awards of fabricated structural steel over the last 10 days have been about 30,000 tons, which is considerably under average for this year. However, there are 10 new inquiries for 1000 tons or more each, headed by an asking for 14,700 tons for a new section of New York subway.

Steel demand for private residence construction is at a low ebb. This affects makers of merchant iron and steel pipe for plumbing uses, makers of radiators and heaters and manufacturers of sanitary ware. Fabricated structural steel demand would not be so brisk this year but for the many engineering projects outside the field of housing.

Pig Iron Output Declines

The daily production of pig iron in May declined 1.7 per cent from that in April. Production was the least for any May since 1925. There was a net loss of three active furnaces. Production for the year to date has been 14 per cent less than for the like period of last year.

Steel ingot production declined about 5 per cent in daily rate in May, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The production was 149,066 tons daily compared with 159,764 tons daily in April. Production over the first five months has been 20,352,960 tons compared with 24,133,741 tons for the corresponding period of last year. The industry was making ingots at the rate of 74.45 per cent of capacity last month compared with 79.80 per cent the preceding month.

The pig iron markets have been quiet, with one or two large tonnages placed to vary the monotony. Thus a cast iron pipe maker of Virginia bought 13,000 tons of foundry iron from a maker of the same state. An inquiry for 3500 tons is in prospect in the New York district though has not been officially issued.

Nonferrous Markets

The principal change in prices was at Chicago, where a reduction of 50c a ton brought the base price to $18.50, a complete reduction of $1.50 a ton so far this year. The mark down was deemed necessary because of keen competition from Alabama and Buffalo iron makers into the Chicago district.

Prices of some of the nonferrous metals have dipped to new low levels along with several other basic commodities. Silver sold at 35c an ounce at the middle of the week, the lowest on record. Tin sold at 30c, the bottom level since March, 1922. Antimony has slipped to 7½c a pound, duty paid. Zinc held firm until the end of the week, when the price dropped $1 a ton to 4.60c a pound.

Copper has been fairly steady, though dealers have sold small quantities at slightly under official prices. Lead has been steady and unchanged in price.

The world's visible supply of tin increased 3176 tons in May to 39,771 tons, the largest on record. The Tin Producers Association at London is said to be proposing a complete shut down of all tin mines of the world for one to three months, though many doubt the practicability of the scheme.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC

John J. O'Brien, president, Standard Gas & Electric Company, announces that combined net earnings of all the company's subsidiary and affiliated public utility companies for the 12 months ended April 30, 1930, showed an increase of $3,610,597, or 5.08 per cent, as compared with the previous 12 months. Gross earnings increased $5,292,390, or 3.83 per cent. Figures for all companies now in the system compare as follows:

12 months ended April 30	1930	1929
Gross earnings	$154,894,213	$149,601,823
Net earnings	74,557,290	70,946,693
Other income	2,552,812	2,086,673
Net earn inc oth'r inc	77,110,102	74,033,366

ALLIS-CHALMERS ORDERS UP

CHICAGO—Unfilled orders of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company on May 31 were at a new peak of $17,342,000, compared with $14,954,000 on the same date in 1929. This is the fifth consecutive month that this item has shown a gain.

MELTING SCRAP REDUCED

NEW YORK—Heavy melting scrap steel in the Chicago market is quoted at $12.50, a reduction of 25 cents from the previous quotation. Machine turnings are listed at $6.50 to $7, against $7 to $7.50.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s	94	94
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅞	100½
Alleghany 5s '49	100½	100½
Allis Chalmers Ceb 5s '37	101½	101½
Allegh '50 rct	96½	96½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅝	103⅝
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	75	75
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99	98
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107	106
Am F Pow '58	89	88⅞
Am Met 5½s	97⅛	97
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅝	101½
Am T & T '65	104⅝	104⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	170	167
Am T & T col 5s '46	105	104⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104¾	104¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107½	107½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101⅜	101¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106½	106½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84	83¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94¾	94⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	131	131
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	99½	99½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103	102¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	93¾	93⅝
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	94	94
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86⅝	86½
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	103¼	103¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103	103
B&O 5s cv 4½s	102½	102¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104½	104½
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¾	104¾
Bergen Gas 5s	102½	102½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102¼	102¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	100
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37	37
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	100½	100½
Broadway con	17⅝	17⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103¼	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93¼	93¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100½	100½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99⅝	99½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102¼	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95¾	95¾
Can Nat 5s Oct	101¼	101¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	116	115½
Can North sf 7s '40	111	110¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	87½	87¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific 5s '54 ct	102½	102½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¾	108¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅛	104⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	47	47
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	98¼	98¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	103½	103½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73	72¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	58¾	57½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s' 75	89⅞	89⅝
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	88	88
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99	99
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	35	35
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103½	103½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96	96
Den & R G W rfg 5s '78	93	93
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	103⅜	103⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108	108
Detroit Ed 5s '62	105½	105½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	95
Dold Packing 6s '42	70	70
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Edith Rock 6s	101¾	101¾
Erie gen 4s '96	87¼	87
Erie 5s '67	95¼	94⅞
Erie gen lien	82	82
Erie gen 7½s	94½	94½
Gannett 6s '43	88½	88
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	101½	101
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	104	104
Gen Theater '40s	98½	98½
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	100	100
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	94¼	94
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105½
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	110½	110½
Great Northern 5½s '52	110¾	110¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅝	111
Green Bay & West deb B	27	27
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99¾	99¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	79⅜	79¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	67	67
Hud & Manh 5s '57	81¼	80¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	98⅞
umble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	93	93
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100¾	100¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	83	83
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94½	94⅜
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101⅜	101⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68¼	68
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68¼	68
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58¼	58
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100½	100½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56 C	94	94
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	80¼	80
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	100½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	89 ⅛	89⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	92	92
Int T & Tel 4½s cv '39	119	119
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98¾	98¼
Kan City PtS&Mem 4s '36	96½	96½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¼	103⅛
L'Auto 6s '54	83½	83½
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	65¼	65¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	123	122
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98⅞	98½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	64¼	64¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	51¼	50⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93	93
McCrory 5½s '41	99½	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	90½	90½
Min St P &S SSM 5½s '49	87½	87¼
Mo K T sd 5s A '67	103	103
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	77¾	79
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100½	100¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100⅜	100⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109½	109½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	79	79
Nat Acme 6s '42	107¼	107¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97½	97½
N O Terminal 4s '53	89¾	89¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	92¼	92¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95½	95½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107½	107½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	79½	79⅛
N Y Chi & St 6s '32	162½	162½
NY NH&H 4s '47	81	81
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106	106
..Y NH&H cv 6s '48	123¾	123¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	54
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101⅜	100⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88⅝	88⅜
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	102¼	102¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	63½	63½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98 ⅜	98¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅝	113⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106	106
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	68	68
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	54	54
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91	91
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	104¾	104¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	103
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103	103
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	69½	67¼
Penn R R 4½s D	96½	96¼
Penn R R 4¾s '63	100¾	100⅜
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96	96
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99	99
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	87	86½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	104½	103
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅛	104⅛
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	109	109
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95¾	95¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87	86
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	104⅛	104⅛
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98⅛	98⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	100	100
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47ww	99	99
Fep I ⅛ S rgf 5½s '53	103⅞	103⅞
Richfield Oil 6s	95	95
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107	107
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99	98¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	21	21
St L & S F 4½s '78	93¾	93⅜
St L & S F 5s '50	103	103
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87½	87½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93⅜	93⅜
Schulco s f 6½ B '46	80	80
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	106½	106½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54½	54½
Seabd A L con 4s '49	65¼	65
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	58¾	58¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96½	96¼
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	96¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	58	58
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99½	99¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103½	102
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	92½	92½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½ '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103½	103⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98½	98⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¼	96¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅜	103⅜
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103¾	103¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅜	91⅜
So Pac 4½s '68	97½	97½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99	98½
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97½	97½
So R gen 4s '56	91	90½
So Ry gen 6s '56	117¾	117¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	125⅞	124½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¼	105¼
Stand Milling 5½s '45	103½	103½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	81	81
Tenn Cent 6s	97	97
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅝	106½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105½	105½
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¾	104½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅛	100⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50½	50½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26⅞	26
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	102¼	102¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	97	97
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102⅞	102⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108¼	108
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	96	96
Union Pacific 4s '68	90½	90½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91½	91½
U S Rubber 5s '47	84¾	84¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅜	101¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	85¾	85⅜
Va Ry 5s '62	105¾	105¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102½	102½
Walworth 6s '45	91¼	91⅛
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	95	95
Warner Quinn 6s '39	90	90
Warner Bros Pict 6s	104½	104⅛
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105¼	105¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104⅜	104⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	104	103⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	83¾	83¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99	99
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97½	97½
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	91	91
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91	91
Wickwire Spen 7s '35 ct	26	26
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¼	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jun 9	Jun 7
3½s '47	100.22	100.22	100.20	100.22	100.20
1st 4¼s '47	102.	102.	101.27	101.27	101.26
4th 4¼s '38	102.16	102.16	102.15	102.15	102.15
US 3⅜s '47	101.14	101.16	101.13	101.3	
US 4¼s '52	113.	113.	113.	113.	112.28
US 4¼s reg	112.20	112.20	112.20	112.20	....

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 2d 7s '57	78	78
Antwerp 5s '58	96¼	96¼
Argentine 5½s '62	93	93
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¾	98⅝
Australia 4½s '55	88½	88½
Australia 5s '57	88½	88½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99	99
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89¼	89¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¼	113¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	108¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	110
Berlin 6s '58	91	90¾
Berlin 6½s '50	97½	97⅛
Berlin Elec (City) 6s '59	93	92¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92½	92½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	98⅞	98½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	79	78¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	92¾	92
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103⅞
Brazil (Rep) 7s '52	91	90½
Brazil 6½s '26-57	84½	84½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	101⅝	101⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101¼	101
Breda 7s ww	92	92
Bremen 7s '35	102⅞	102⅝
Brisbane 6s '58	83½	83⅜
Budapest (City) 6s '62	82	82
Buenos Aires 6s '61	87¼	87¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	83½	83¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	88	87¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87½	87½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101⅜	101
Can (Dom) 5s '52	106	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¾	89⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96⅝	96
Chile (Bank) 6½s '60	90½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89¾	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	101½
Chile (Rep) 1963s ct	89½	89¼
Chilean Loan 7s	94⅞	94¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	76	76
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98	98
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	98½	98½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	92	92
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	88	88
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	76¼	76
Cundi (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Danish Con 6s A '48	108½	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92½	92½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Deutsch Bk 6s ctfs '32	100½	100½
Dresden 6s	100¾	100⅝
Dutch E I st 6s '62	102	102
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92¼	92¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100½
Finnish A 6½s '54	98½	98½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108	107½
French (Rep) 7s '49	117¾	117⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122½	122⅞
Frankfort 6½s	94½	93½
Germ 7s '49	107½	107½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¾	90¾
Germ Gen Ag Bks 6s 'Oct '60	86½	86¼
Germ Cen Ag Bks 7s '50	96¾	96¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	87½	87¼
Germ G E 6s '48	95½	95½
Germ G E 7s '45	104	103½
Graz 8s '54	99⅞	99⅜
Greek 6s '68	87½	87½
Hamburg 6s '46	95½	95½
Hansa ww	88½	88½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100¾	100¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	95	95
Ilseder Steels 6s '48 ct	88¾	88¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	98¼	98¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97	96⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¼	98⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	103¾	103¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¼	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	103⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	91	91
Karstadt 6s '43	79½	79
Kreuger & Toll 7s '59 ww	96⅞	96½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100	100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	103⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91½	91
New So Wales 5s '57	85¼	85¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104½	104½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92½	92½
Norway (King) 5s '63	98¾	98¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90	89⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Oslo G & E 5s '63	92½	92¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104¾	104
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93⅜	93⅜
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105	105
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102½	102½
Peru 6s '60	76½	76¼
Peru 6s '61	75¼	75¼
Poland 6s '40	76	76
Poland 7s '47	85⅝	85¼
Poland 8s '50	95¼	95
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	91¾	91¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Queensl'd (State(7s '41	106⅜	106⅛
Rumania 7s	84½	84¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	102⅜	102⅜
Rhine West '53 ww	91½	90½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	103	103
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90½	90
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	95½	95½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	78¾	78½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	84¾	84¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	82½	82½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	99½	99½
Ruhr 6s	85¼	85
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¼	91
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89½	89¾
Sao Paulo (City) 8½s '57	94	94
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	93	93
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96	96
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	91	91
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	78	77½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103¾	103¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92½	92½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100¼	100
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100¼	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¾	90¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104½	104
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90½	90½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	91	91
Unterelbe 6s '53	85¾	85¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95¾	88¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106	106
Vienna 6s '52	87¼	87¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	86⅝	86½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95¾	95¾

Stock sales $2,600.

WESTERN UTILITIES MERGER

Municipal Telephone & Utilities Co. has acquired properties in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma furnishing electric light and power, telephone, water, gas and other utility services to more than 75 cities and towns. Companies included in the merger are the Associated Utilities, inc., supplying electric light, power, water and ice service to communities in Arkansas and Oklahoma; Arkansas Electric & Water Co., Central Telephone Co. of Oklahoma, North Central Telephone Co. of Missouri, North Side Telephone Co. of Missouri, and an unnamed independent telephone operating company in Kansas.

CENTRAL PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

CHICAGO—Central Public Service Corporation reports an increase of 10.99 per cent in net earnings for the 12 months ended April 30, 1930. Gross earnings in the same period increased 6.88 per cent over the preceding 12 months. The detailed figures for the corporation and its subsidiaries owned as of April 30, irrespective of dates of acquisition, compare as follows:

12 mos ended Apr 30	1930	1929	Inc %
Gross rev, including other inc	$39,603,371	$37,050,572	6.88
Oper exp, maintenance & taxes	22,980,820	22,073,985	4.10
Net earns before int & deprec	16,622,451	14,976,587	10.99

ADVISES CAREFUL BUYING

Commenting on the recent uninspiring performance of the stock market, the United Business Service points out in its current weekly report that "Uninteresting as the present dragging market may be, this is not a time to stand aside and wait. It is rather a time to be studying values and laying in sound stocks representing improving situations. The time to sit by and wait, if there is such a time, is when your stocks are moving ahead."

CANADIAN WHEAT MOVING

WINNIPEG—For the week ended June 4 8,500,000 bushels of wheat were exported from Canada, compared with 5,900,000 in the previous week and a 3,400,000 weekly average since the crop year opened on Aug. 1 and a 1929 average of 6,800,000 weekly.

PUT ON FIVE-DAY WEEK

Chevrolet Motor and Fisher Body plants at Tarrytown, N. Y., have been placed on a five-day week schedule instead of six.

DEMAND FOR LEATHER IS STILL QUIET

Sole Market Steady—Offal Trend Firmer—Upper Tannages Improving

The leather markets, as a rule, continue to show a widespread lack of demand, with little change in prices.

Offal showed a strengthening trend for a while, shoulders in particular selling in carlots at 1 cent above May levels, but the demand was not strong enough to keep up the new rates.

The call for oak sole leather is limited to weekly requirements.

Quotations are still at a low level. Steer backs, standard tannage, are listed at 45 to 43c.

Offal Market

Finders' bends top selections, heavyweights, are offered at the wide range of 65 to 55c. Heavy scoured bends are as follows: The X grade, 68c; A's, 64c; B's, 60c, and C's, 56c. Prices are subject to shading. Texas oak bends are firm. The X selection is listed at 73c, A's at 69c, B's at 64c and C's at 61c.

Oak offal in the Boston market reacted in prices, and volume as well. Buyers claim that the better grades, both light and medium weight have been offered at 40 to 39c. No. 2 selections are 38 to 37c, but buyers believe carlots are available at 1 to 2 cents under today's offerings.

Native steer bellies, 6 to 8-iron weights, are reported as well sold up. Belting butt tannages are selling at 26 to 25c. Large operators say the carlots are obtainable at 24c. Untrimmed heads are quoted at 14 to 13c.

Sole Leather Steady

Union sole leather is, as usual, trailing the oak t

General Classified

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Utilize Your Spare Time

LADIES of good address can easily turn their spare time into money by introducing MODEX FULL FASHIONED HOSE to their friends. Original mill prices, finest quality, fully guaranteed. Steady repeat orders provide permanent income. Experience unnecessary. Write or call, MODEX MILLS, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY DEPARTMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59a Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9188
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS AND FURNISHINGS

BOSTON—4-room and bath apartment to let with complete furnishings for sale; reasonable; near Christian Science church. Copley 3443-M.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath, General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. Hubbard 1050.

BOSTON—Sublet, furnished 6-room apartment near church. Telephone Com. 5073.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 2150 71st St.—3-room apartments to let, unfurnished; rent $45 and $50 monthly. Tel. Bensonhurst 5198.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

N. Y. C.—Furnished 4-room apartment sublet for the summer months; southern exposure; neighborhood Columbia College; reasonable rental. 507 West 113th St., Apt. 71. Cathedral 5395.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apartment, furnished, 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, for summer months; cool, all exposures, overlooking city. Call weekdays after 5 or all day Sundays. 1673 Columbia Road, Apartment 700.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For hire, 5-passenger sedan; owner drives. Telephone Buckminster 4090.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

WINTHROP, MASS., near Boston—Part of furnished cottage, overlooking ocean. R. B. B., 15 Hancock Street, Boston. Tel. Hay. 1155.

WOODSTOCK, ULSTER CO., N. Y.—Two most comfortably furnished double bedrooms, adjoining bath and large living room and porch; for rent by week or month. Box M-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

POSEY JANE'S GARDENS, Crown Point, N. Y. —Quiet, attractive country home, modern improvements, situated on Lake Champlain; also furnished cottage; meals if desired. MRS. E. R. WHITFORD.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU INC (Est 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W 40th, New York City Pennsylvania 5389

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—ELECTRICAL Repairing (primarily on tiny motors); light work; salary $25-$30. Write, giving experience, W., Box H-55, The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON: SHIPPER
YOUNG man, with energy and ambition, required for position as shipping clerk; not difficult, but good, accurate thinker needed. Apply Box H-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Jugoslav Renters Lose Privileges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—A new law has just been issued whereby all special privileges for renters are done away with. Ever since the war a large number of state and municipal officials and poorer people have been permitted to pay low rents fixed by the state and have not been subject to removal by landlords who wanted to get them out.

But from now on the letting and renting of houses will be on the basis of a voluntary transaction just as all other business. So in a few days the streets will be filled with tenants forced to leave quarters they have lived in since the beginning of the war, 16 years ago. And the landlords will rejoice to be again masters in their own houses. Similar housing régimes existed in almost all European countries after the war because of a shortage of dwellings, but have been abolished practically in every place except in parts of Rumania and in certain Austrian cities, chiefly Vienna.

SWEDISH OMNIBUS LINES DEVELOPING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish highways have once more come into their own as means of communication.

According to a report just published the omnibus lines in Sweden show a record development and now number not less than 2100 licensed lines, with a total length of over 70,000 kilometers, or more than four times the combined length of Sweden's entire railway net.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED housekeeper for lodging house from June 23 to Labor Day; references. Apply 174 St. Botolph St., Boston.

HELPER for general housework, no upstairs work; Christian Scientist preferred. Beacon 5728 (Brookline, Mass.).

NEW YORK CITY—Wanted, manager for busy tea room; must be experienced. Box M-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY, 20-25 years, as stenographer; insurance experience necessary. Box H-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 103 Gates Ave.—Centrally located; cheerful home for those needing rest and care; reasonable. ZILLA M. SANFORD, Prospect 1923.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Artistically furnished home, summer months; 10 rooms, 4 master, 3 maids' bedrooms, 1 Allen Ave., Allenhurst, N. J., corner opposite Allenhurst Post. For details, J. COLEMAN, 27 Johnson Ave., Newark, N. J.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Furnished house near bathing and Yacht Club; $400 for season. MRS. H. L. THORBURN, 180 Bartlett Rd., Winthrop.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d St., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work; GOOD service; reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Summer house on lake, located near Dublin, N. H.; about 700-foot lake frontage; 7 rooms and bathroom, fireplace, screened-in porch; icehouse filled; electric lights, the plant separate; wonderful spring on place, piped to house with electric pump; private drive in from state road, with 2-car shed; house completely furnished, hot and cold water; must be seen to be appreciated; good fishing, boating and bathing; 79 miles from Boston. Call Woburn 1983-W or write 129 Salem Street, Woburn, Mass. Terms if desired.

FOR SALE
Bungalow 5 rooms, bath, open furnace, electric pump, 2 porches, large cellar, garage, telephone, 100-250 feet on good road, 3 miles from town; price $5500, easy terms.
A. NEW
Indian Hill Farm, Toms River, N. J.
Tel. 341.R.1., Toms River.

WANTED—A refined couple to develop and run a mountain camp for rest and study; 7-room log lodge, furnished, water, shower bath, electricity, garage, 2 acres wooded vineyard, vegetable garden. Address E. MacKAY, 240 6th Ave. West, Hendersonville, N. C.

RESORTS

A CHARMING HOME delightfully situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains, 2 miles from R. R. station; open year around. Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C., Susquehanna 1319—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel; private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Large room, comfortably, attractively furnished, near bath; 5 windows overlooking Fenway; very desirable and reasonable. Ken. 0105.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Unusually large room arranged for light housekeeping; also small room. Tel. Copley 4566-J.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

N. Y. C. (83rd-B'way)—Large outside, southern exposure, twin beds, private shower; summer rates; quiet, immaculate surroundings. Trafalgar 7363.

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NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

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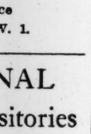

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: LETIZIA RAMOLINO BUONAPARTE.

Where: Corsica and France.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: As the mother of Napoleon I and of several other sons and daughters who achieved pomp and power in the eyes of the world, she is often referred to as "the mother of kings." Letizia Ramolino came of an old and distinguished Corsican family, living at Ajaccio. According to all accounts, the girl was very beautiful, conspicuously intelligent and high-spirited. As was the case with other girls of her age and southern land, she seemed far older than her years; for she was only 14 when there came into her life the dashing young Conte Buonaparte, proud possessor of a degree in law from the University of Pisa, who had thrown in his lot with the Corsican patriots. The Conte was 18, plenty old enough to marry; so no time was lost. And tradition has it that the young Signora Buonaparte herself for a time followed Paoli and his Corsican patriots in their campaigns against the French. Filled with the fire of patriotism for the land of her birth, Letizia would have had her sons seek their careers on the island of Corsica, but their father saw visions for them of larger opportunities in France.

Their second son they named Napoleon, meaning "lion of the desert," little thinking that the baby was destined to rouse a world to arms and to bring undying fame to the family of Buonaparte. For it was Napoleon who did it all, through contriving by strategy and by marriage to place his brothers and sisters in high places, so furthering his own ends; until the Signora Buonaparte, "Madame Mère," should see one son Emperor of France, another King of Spain; one Prince of Canino, one King of Holland, one King of Westphalia; a daughter Queen of Naples and another Grand Duchess of Lucca and Piombino.

One imagines that Madame Mère regarded her second son as the illustrious originator of all this glory; that her chief loyalty went out to him and her admiration. Arrived at a station of wealth and distinction under the Empire, the mother of the Emperor lived modestly in retirement. We know that she was with Napoleon on the island of Elba, with him, too, during the famous Hundred Days in Paris. After the defeat at Waterloo, she required only refuge, pity and protection; which she received while living in Rome, an object of the Pope's solicitation. One last effort she did make on behalf of the former Emperor, in 1818, when the representatives of the several powers were assembled at the Congress of Aix. But her final appeal for the release of Napoleon from exile met with not so much as a courteous reply. A woman of simplicity and frugality, a woman of high ideals and of devout faith—one would like to know more of this Corsican mother of kings.

Brevities

Washington Post: The Canadian National Railways having solved the problem of telephonic connection with moving trains, the day may come when pushing the button in one's berth will cause something or other to happen.

Louisville Times: The pedestrian who starts across the street on an orange light knows how a baseball player feels when he is caught between bases.

London Humorist: "I never eat sweets," declares a millionaire chocolate manufacturer. Evidently he hasn't the courage of his confections.

Odds and Ends

Denmark Sanctuary

A bird sanctuary of more than 300 acres has recently been set aside in Denmark as a stopping-off place for birds during their migration.

Detinue

Detinue, in legal parlance, is an action whereby one who has absolute property rights in goods seeks to recover from another who has possession and refuses to redeliver them.

"Auld Reekie"

Edinburgh, Scot., known as "the Athens of the North" from its situation and literary associations, is also familiarly called "Auld Reekie" from the clouds of smoke (reek) sometimes observed hanging over it.

Small Start

Land formed by sand drifting around a stranded scow on the shore of Lake Michigan in 1886 became the nucleus of Chicago property now the site of skyscrapers and valued at $1,000,000 an acre.

At the Millinery Association of America's recent meeting in Chicago it was announced that no longer will men content themselves with sedate whites and tans in the matter of straw headgear. Bright colors are promised, including such hues as butter yellow, linen blue and aquatone green.

> *A Quotation for Today*
>
> *COUNTENANCE no success for yourself that militates against the success of another.* — JAMES E. BELL.

A Word a Day

Diffident

Not infrequently this word is heard employed in such a phrase as "diffident to his own mistakes," as though the word implied a certain indifference, or an inability to observe—as an author passing over his own inaccuracies. If we are to admit this word to popular usage, let us exercise care to use it correctly, in the sense of "self-distrustful."

The word is derived from the Latin *diffidere*, "to distrust," compounded of *dis*, "apart" (with negative force), and *fidere*, "to trust," allied to *fides*, "faith." Therefore, the diffident person lacks confidence in himself, is not self-reliant, is characterized by lack of faith or timid reserve.

Among the synonyms we note: "shy," which connotes a shrinking from familiarity or contact with others; "bashful," which applies especially to children, in which shyness and timidity join to bring out a third quality of awkwardness; "modesty," which, without implying timidity or self-distrust, denotes an utter lack of all undue pride in one's accomplishments. "Diffident," however, implies a self-distrust which generally is not warranted by the facts.

Dif'-fi-dent is accented on the first syllable; sound each *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *recent*.

"His failure lay in the diffident attitude he displayed toward his work."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon the Boss came home with a cat that he had picked up in the street somewhere—
"I don't believe she's had a bite to eat for a week," he said, and she certainly looked like it—
And acted that way, too, when he put some food in front of her—
Finally, though, she stopped eating long enough to sidle up to Sponge and say, "Is that sure enough food I'm eating or am I just dreaming?"
And when Sponge purred and told her it was real food she went right back and ate a lot more!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ditch-Digging Mayor

(Adelaide Advertiser)

Adelaide, S. Aust.

RESIDENTS of an eastern suburb the other night were convinced that "the council had got a move on" at last. It was a bright moonlight night, and somewhere in the region of midnight, a number of men were seen to be at work on the excavations that were being made at one of the numerous cross streets with which the neighborhood is blessed.

At first those in the vicinity thought that a water main had burst, and that the waterworks department had sent out a gang of men to repair the damage at once. That theory was soon disproved, however, and it was noted that there were several well-known corporation employees at work. Presently the Mayor himself was seen to swing a pick with a vim that he never displayed at golf, and he was only halted in his efforts by the town clerk, who declared that it was his turn.

There was a touch of pathos in the little comedy, for it turned out that all those present were there on an errand of mercy. One of the men engaged in working for rations was unused to manual labor, and he had in addition struck a particularly bad patch that day. He had unearthed first a sewer pipe, then a water main, and then a gas pipe, all of which seemed to have been embedded in flint. The result was that at the end of the day his hands were blistered, and he had scarcely a foot of work to his credit. [Unemployed are required to do a certain amount of work in return for their rations. Ed.]

One or two of the corporation employees had privately determined to come along that night and "do his bit" for him as a surprise in the morning, and word of their intention had got out, with the result that the Mayor and town clerk and several others turned up to get a little exercise also. The surprise and pleasure of the man at this when he arrived in the morning to find his full three yards of trenching complete may be imagined.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Mother (to Harold, who has just been presented with a chocolate biscuit by amiable grocer): "What do you say, Harold?"

Harold: "I've got two brothers at home."

As an Example

Barber (having sold bottle of hair oil to customer): "Excuse me, sir, do you happen to play billiards?"

Customer: "Yes, why?"

Barber: "Then I must warn you, sir, after using this lotion to be *sure* and wash your hands before so much as touching a billiard ball."—*London Opinion.*

The Purist in Jail

A colored gentleman, sentenced to the penitentiary, was visited by a sympathetic friend.

"Ben," said the friend, "am it true dat you all is sentenced foh life?"

"No," said Ben, "jes' fum now on."—*The Recorder.*

Modernitis

Modern Husband (in kitchen): "Where's the egg beater?"

Modern Wife (also in kitchen): "I dunno, Harry. I'm a stranger here myself."

Eats With a Tuning Fork!

"She plays well, but is she a thorough musician?"

"My word, yes! Why, she times the eggs with a metronome."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Food That Hangs Around

Customer (suspiciously): "How is the hash made here?"

Waiter: "Made, sir? 'Ash ain't *made*—it just accumulates!"—*Humorist.*

A Brief Pun

Puns are not always properly attributed to their original author—possibly because puns have been condemned as the lowest form of wit. But some are worthy to live. Here is one which sums up whole systems of philosophy, but it was originally aimed at George Berkeley's (1685-1753) contentions regarding matter and mind:

"What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind."

The Motorist Speaks

"Do things usually turn out as you expect them to?"

"Yes, with the exception of the car ahead of me."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

What Are the Facts?

INVESTIGATION of the recent crash of a Boston-New York transport plane should go further than the mere process of fixing the personal blame. The important place which air passenger service occupies in the modern transportation scheme justifies the most careful assessment of basic factors upon which safe operation depends.

The New York-bound plane, which plunged into Boston Harbor only a moment after its takeoff, is not the first multi-motored ship to be wrecked because of failure of but a single motor. That the toll was limited to one fatality and fourteen injuries imposes no less an obligation upon the airplane industry than if the results had been more tragic.

Aviation traffic men contend that there is no excuse for motor failure at the takeoff. But the question goes much deeper than a mere matter of keeping the equipment in proper operating condition. Tri-motored airplane manufacturers claim that their planes will fly with one motor, or even two, cut out. Yet too often in the acid test the failure of only one motor has brought disaster.

Are performance claims overstated? Are planes carrying loads beyond the safety factor which three motors is thought to provide? Is the designed factor of safety sufficiently high? Are manufacturers justified in their claims that trimotored planes will maintain level flight on a single motor?

In the Boston case, ability to maintain even ten feet of altitude apparently would have prevented the accident. It is not an isolated instance. And yet there are some bimotored planes which, fully loaded, have demonstrated their ability to gain altitude with half their power cut out.

There is mounting evidence of the need for a redefinition of safety factors—not in theoretical terms, but in the language of practical performance. The public has come to view multi-motor design as a major factor in airplane safety. Must that view be revised? It becomes pertinent to ask again, "What are the facts?" The progress of aviation demands an answer.

Profits of the Peace

ANOTHER important testimony to the fact that the common-sense road back to peace has after all been found in Europe will soon appear in the chief money markets of the world. Bonds floating the $300,000,000 loan to the German Government are to be offered in a few days on the world's bourses. The equal share of every nation in the economic well-being of every other is thereby strikingly manifested, and the disappearance of economic, like political, grudges and rancors becomes again apparent. With all due modesty, a world which has seemed so frequently to misplace its sense of humor and its sense of justice may becomingly congratulate itself upon an accession of sound good sense.

The steps in Europe's peacemaking stand as warnings to guide those who will bear the heavy responsibility for such future liquidations as are required. The job, at first deplorably botched, has at last begun to proceed apace. Everybody now recognizes that little peacemaking was done in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, when German delegates were herded out every night into a hotel barricaded behind barbed-wire entanglements. Nor was much contributed at the conferences which were held in the immediately succeeding years at ill-assorted spas and capitals up and down Europe. Little more than graceless wrangles between the so-called victors resulted.

Only when the economists began to meet at Berlin to draw up the Dawes plan, and when Sir Austen Chamberlain, Aristide Briand and Gustav Stresemann conferred together at Locarno, did the era of international anarchy which succeeded the armistice come to an end.

Two chief steps could then be taken. First, when M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann had lunch together at Thoiry, they decided that Locarno had made possible a further liquidation of Germany's indebtedness. It was on that historic occasion that they proved how camaraderie had become a first canon of statecraft: bickering delightfully over which should pay the luncheon bill, M. Briand insisted: "I shall pay, my dear Stresemann, for you have to pay the reparations."

Next, as a result of that simple luncheon at a humble inn near Geneva, the Young plan could be evolved, the World Bank founded, and the Rhineland evacuated. Economic settlements thus held out the key to the adjustment of the most bitter and grievous political difficulties.

Never in history has the controlling importance of economic considerations been shown in politics so clearly as in the liquidation of the World War. Statesmen could flounder for years in political permutations and combinations, but only the underlying realities of the economic situation could bring about agreement. Economic coöperation between France and Germany was the sine qua non of Europe's future. After the disastrous occupation of the Ruhr it was evident enough to Frenchmen and Germans alike that no amount of hostility would be of the slightest use in solving their mutual problem. Old rancors were forgotten while industrialists put their shoulders to the wheel. Lorraine iron and German coal had to be combined before steel could be smelted.

Of the $300,000,000 which it is expected the present bond issue will raise in a few days, $200,000,000 goes to the creditor nations as reparation payments, while $100,000,000 will be spent in Germany on reconstruction work. The first sum will be spread through the economic fabric of the former allied powers; the second will be well applied to those spots in German industry which present the best investment possibilities. Few international business prospects could offer greater promise. The World Bank is ready to accept deposits.

Congress, Courts and Rail Rates

VIEWED by American railroad men, shippers and economists as definitely correcting the ambiguity in respect to the making of freight rates, the decision of the Supreme Court in the so-called "California deciduous fruit rate case" challenges the entire Hoch-Smith Resolution. This joint resolution directed a survey of conditions prevailing in agriculture, with a view to making the lowest possible lawful rates compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation.

The case—while not affecting all shippers or all railroads—is of moment because of the fundamental points decided, rather than because of actual monetary effect upon either railroads or shippers in this case. The suit originated after the Interstate Commerce Commission had made a reduction of approximately 8 per cent in the rates on fruit from California to eastern destinations. The reduction was made by authority of the Hoch-Smith Resolution.

Notwithstanding that the Transportation Act of 1920 directed the commission to make such rates as would permit the carriers a "fair return" upon their value, and despite the fact that sections of the Interstate Commerce Act had forbidden the granting of any preference or any advantage to any company or community, the Hoch-Smith Resolution seemingly overruled such earlier legislation, and by implication directed the commission to reduce rates on agricultural products. The Supreme Court held that the commission had erred in interpreting the Hoch-Smith Resolution and that the laws relative to the making of freight rates supersede the resolution. Rates which would have been lawful under the laws in effect, remain lawful despite the subsequent resolution, the decision says in substance.

While this is gratifying to the railroads, it further emphasizes the trend toward rate making by Congress, subject to court approval, rather than by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to which, for many years, has been delegated the right to determine the equity of freight rates.

Making for Safety at Sea

WHEN recently the International Load-Line Conference, with representatives from nearly forty nations and the League of Nations, held its opening meeting in London, public attention was directed toward an important subject that is often overlooked. Indeed, until the middle of the last century the safe loading of ships was dependent on the knowledge or the will of masters or owners, with the result that there was much avoidable loss of life and material due to overloading. Then, through the efforts of Samuel Plimsoll, after much battling in and out of the House of Commons, a legal limit of submergence was established, and it became compulsory for every vessel flying the British flag to have clearly painted on its sides a mark which must never be submerged. Since then various committees have continued the work started by Plimsoll, and both in the United Kingdom and in many other countries definite though uncoördinated progress along the same lines has been made.

This conference was called to obtain international agreement on the subject of safe loading, and to frame definite laws governing the loading of all types of vessels, in all parts of the world, and at all times of the year. Some of the difficulties confronting it may be glimpsed when it is realized that safe loading in Melbourne in the month of December might be quite unsafe in that same month in Halifax, and that safe loading for one type of vessel or one type of cargo might be most unsafe for a different type of vessel or cargo.

While the main work of the conference is in the hands of various subcommittees, each dealing with a specific subject, it is intended that their proposals afterward shall be coördinated in a general convention open for signature by all seafaring countries. It is fitting and significant that this meeting convened within a few weeks after the adjournment of the London naval conference.

The Reader's Dilemma

READERS in the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford will, according to a decision taken by its trustees a year ago, but only recently enforced, be unable in the future to satisfy their curiosity in a great number of subjects. For not only railway time-tables, almanacs, calendars, diaries, fiction magazines, and juvenile books, but also sheet music, and religious and temperance tracts are henceforth to be banned from its shelves. Though there may be some difference of opinion as to the choice of the proscribed subjects, nothing but sympathy can be felt for the Bodleian authorities who, in face of the uninterrupted flow from the modern printing presses, have been compelled to impose some sort of restriction on the contents of one of the largest libraries in the world, to prevent it from being entirely submerged with books of slight value or of little interest to scholars.

The problem, however, which the Bodleian is trying to solve, is by no means confined to libraries; for everyone with a taste for reading has, at one time or another, to decide which books to avoid and which to collect. The choice of books even then will be so bewilderingly large that, if he be not directly engaged in the pursuit of letters, he will be able to cope only with an infinitesimal number of them. It is, of course, true that today book clubs, reviewers and the advice of friends usually saves him the herculean labor of choosing for himself. But even with his selection to a great extent made for him, the modern reader is not infrequently placed in the dilemma of how to keep up with the modern trend in literature and, at the same time, not only to enlarge his knowledge of the classics, but also to find time for re-reading those books that have impressed him most.

The suggestion has been made that to such a conscientious reader it may be worth while to follow the example of the Bodleian and severely limit his exploration of modern literature in order to be at liberty to browse at greater length in the beflowered meadows of the great writers of the past and the present. It may be questioned, however, whether such a solution will commend itself to the majority of readers. And since one of the functions of literature as of any other art is to give pleasure, it must be left to the reader himself to choose whether he prefers to deepen his appreciation of letters by a judicious selection of the best or to enjoy the nectar of books by sipping it as indiscriminately as the bee.

The Interpreters of Marshes

WHEN the redwing comes back to his marshes, the marshes have their song again. For it is not true, as some will say, that marshlands are by nature desolate and moody—being the acres of slow decay and darkly idle water. Nor are they given, as his exclusive province, to the heron, who stands motionless as a carving in stone. Nor to the hawk that hunts above them, circling on slow wing, hovering, plunging, rising to sweep away yonder in a long and beauteous curve. Nor yet to the teal that beats to and fro along the broidered waterways, so near to the water that its swift wings fret the surface as it passes. Nor to the stilt-legged snipe, that bow stiffly one to another, and to nothing whatever.

These are the fowl of the marshes, but the marsh is not theirs. For the marshlands belong of right, as of old heritage, to him that has learned to sing them. And so, of course, they are the redwing's marshes. And now he is home once more.

The housed snail, plodding thickly, thinks the sedges his, as does the sunfish drowsing at their stems. The frog in the sedges, the dark newt striding monstrously through the green tangle, slow as time—these also, each for itself, conceive the sedges to be theirs, the friendly, excellent and accustomed sedges. But in this they are mistaken, for the redwing bends the sedges with song, sways them with the joy of his heart, yields a bright and comely voice to that which seemed melancholy and mysterious—and so the marshes are his, for he is the interpreter of the marshlands.

They are purchased by that silver he spends so freely, that outpouring of treasure which rings more sweetly than any minted coin. What a fine ecstasy it is that his throat yields! Strange, cheerful, high-hearted bird, to draw joy from such a source!

Yet they are very pleasant places, the marshes, and not at all dismal when one learns to know them. Their moodiness gains color when one draws near them. There is something about them that is kin to the dignity of the sea. And that they are not saddened because they are marshes is evident when the redwings come home to them. For the redwings are the song of the marsh.

Art and Propaganda

THE production in a London theater during the naval conference of a play dealing with the problems that conference was called to discuss, followed by the presentation in one of the towns chiefly affected by the Yorkshire wool dispute of John Galsworthy's "Strife," has revived in the northern press the question which, in England, is never for long allowed to be forgotten, whether art is compatible with propaganda.

The question, thus baldly stated, does not really permit of much discussion, for propaganda has been combined with literature and drama so often and with such excellent effect that it is virtually impossible to feel that the one is necessarily fatal to the others. "Justice" is one of Mr. Galsworthy's finest plays, while most of G. Bernard Shaw's dramas are almost equally interesting, regarded either from the point of view of the theater or of politics.

The introduction into literature or the drama of political and social convictions is one of the surest means of attaining a certain measure of artistic excellence, as the names of Burke, Swift, Defoe, Carlyle and Disraeli will show. A good literary style is far more likely to be hit upon by a writer who devotes his talents to the service of a cause greater than himself than by one who searches painfully for "le mot juste."

All this may be admitted without, however, accepting the further proposition that propaganda is compatible not only with art, but with art of the very highest order. That, to say the least, is doubtful. The greatest writers have introduced political propaganda into their work, but hardly into their best work. It is significant that "Richard II" is not one of the finest of Shakespeare's plays, and that "Saint Joan" is freer from polemics than any other of Mr. Shaw's dramas.

Editorial Notes

In that ever-ready discussion as to whether Americans are staying at home "twisting knobs" on the radio or "burning up the road" in the automobile, perhaps something might be learned from the American Restaurant Association. This body says that more people than ever are "eating out." Washington advices say, too, that roadside refreshment stands did a business of $500,000,000 last year. Should Amos 'n' Andy find out how many stay home to listen to them?

Business before pleasure! An old saying, but in view of the recent announcement by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, giving trucks the right of way over pleasure vehicles, it would seem to have a new and decidedly practical application.

In a "Nature Note," Robert Quillen, the columnist, says: "Dark places remain moist longest, and where the light enters the earth soon gets dry." Can the item have become misplaced from the prohibition column?

Garden Note: Weeds should be disposed of as usual, there being as yet no need for them as a rubber substitute.

Tariffs and World Prosperity

By PHILIP KERR

LONDON

THE controversy about tariff revision is in evidence in most of the important industrial countries of the world. The Congress of the United States is debating the last stages of a bill for erecting the highest tariff in its history. Canada has just enacted a considerable increase in its tariff rates, except against British goods, where in some cases the rates have been lowered. Australia has practically prohibited certain classes of imports altogether.

Most of the countries of Europe have tended to raise their tariffs in recent years, despite the recommendations of the League of Nations to economic conferences. China has increased its duties recently. So has India. And now Britain, the last of the great nations which adhere to free trade, is being wooed by the Conservative Party and the Empire Free Trade Movement to go over to the protectionist camp.

In a great measure this drive for higher protective duties is the outcome of what are called "bad times." J. H. Thomas, speaking in the British House of Commons a few days ago, stated that there were today over 3,500,000 unemployed in Germany, and more than 1,700,000 in Britain, that 21 per cent of the union members of the United States were unemployed, and that 42 per cent of building trades and nearly 1000 factories had recently closed down in Japan. Many other countries were in a similar position.

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When the times are bad, the remedy which springs up in most people's minds is, "Let us keep for ourselves the trade which the foreigner has been doing in our own countries. It is foreign competition which is causing unemployment and lowering our standard of living."

On a cursory glance, and looking at the problem purely from a national viewpoint the argument seems very reasonable. But if we look at it from a larger, more universal viewpoint, is it true? As often happens, indeed, may not the truth be the exact opposite? May not tariffs be the root of the economic troubles from which all the nations are suffering today? There are few people who would seriously urge that the road to prosperity for the people of the United States would be to erect forty-eight tariffs round its forty-eight states. The basis of American prosperity has clearly been that it has been the largest free trade area in the world, and its people have been able to develop its great resources without let or hindrance. Yet on a narrow view a convincing case can be made out that each state and people within it would benefit by keeping all its trade for themselves and stopping imports from elsewhere.

Again, is it not obvious that Europe cannot possibly obtain prosperity so long as in an area but little more than half that of the United States there are twenty-six tariffs hindering trade? And if we look at the world as a whole, is it not equally clear that the seventy tariff systems whereby it is divided are one of the great obstacles to its steady development?

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The real effects of tariffs on human prosperity are clear enough so long as we look at mankind as a whole, and cease to concentrate our thinking so exclusively on the supposed interests of our own country. Tariffs inevitably deflect development from the natural economic channels, that is, from the channels wherein it is most economical and productive to develop agriculture, mining or manufacture. They therefore waste capital by multiplying plants in small market areas, none of which is really suitable for modern production and in each of which, in consequence, saturation is soon reached with its concomitants of high costs, lowered wages and unemployment, while export trade is made impossible by tariffs abroad.

Alterations of tariffs, too, inflict immense unmerited damage on friendly neighbors. They may smash a well-established industry to pieces in order to move it in a more expensive, less efficient, form across a political boundary. Tariffs, too, obviously interrupt international trade and so damage shipping. For, taking the world as a whole, trade is exchange except in so far as it is new capital development, and no nation can live and prosper by stopping imports and trying to export alone.

* * *

There is no doubt that mankind is reaching a condition when it is becoming impossible for it to continue to live in self-centered, selfish national compartments, and when the vision so eloquently described by St. Paul when he said God had made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth is coming true. Nations are being gradually forced by suffering to see that only by beginning to recognize their unity can they attain peace, abolish war, and realize lasting prosperity and employment for everybody.

Armaments and tariffs are in the ultimate analysis simply expressions of disunity of the human race, and of the fear, suspicion, greed and selfishness which animate its thinking. So long as nations refuse to take their disputes to judicial or political tribunals for settlement, in accordance with reason and justice, and fail to try to deal with their problems collectively as a single human family, war is bound to continue. For the only alternative is that every nation should be a judge in its own case and try to insure its own security and promote its own rights by its own armaments—armaments whose size will be competitive with those of its neighbors.

Similarly with economics. So long as every nation tries to obtain prosperity for itself by ignoring its neighbor's well-being, or by actually damaging it by means of tariffs, subsidies, embargoes and so forth, the economic life of the world as a whole is bound to become more and more dislocated.

* * *

There will be no intelligent balance between industry, agriculture, raw material and production, and there will be violent fluctuations in business, unemployment, and low wages. This is not to say, of course, that the solution is an immediate federation of mankind and the immediate abolition of all barriers to trade. The difference in civilization, language, standards of living and so forth are too wide for any such drastic treatment.

What it does mean, however, is that the time has come when statesmen and democracies have to recognize that national selfishness is the root of most of their principal difficulties, and that more selfishness, whether in the form of armaments or tariffs, will only intensify the difficulty. Once the thought of civilized mankind accepts this truth, progress will begin. The unity of mankind is an idea as irresistible as the idea of individual liberty or democracy.

It may take time before this is reocgnized as the truth by more than a few. But in proportion as thinkers recognize that the day of international anarchy is over, that modern invention has destroyed the former limitations of time and space, that the old self-centered ways of thinking must be dropped, and that the day has come when all the nations of the earth can unite under one law, giving peace, justice and prosperity to all, so will their vision begin to be realized on earth.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

A CURIOUS situation has arisen as the outcome of the transaction by which the League of Nations has become the owner of the property known as "La Pelouse," adjoining the Ariana Park, where the new League buildings are being erected and now in the occupancy of the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond. It may be remembered that this property was bought last July by J. J. Forstall, the Chicago lawyer, with the object of preventing speculation, and repurchased from him by the League at the time of the September Assembly. Mr. Forstall bought the land by purchasing the shares, at the price of $150,000, of a land company constituted some two years before, and when later the League made the purchase it repurchased these shares at the same price and nominated a Swiss member of the Secretariat as administrator.

Legal Tangle for the League

As, however, the League, owing to its diplomatic immunity and inviolability, must be the direct proprietor, the land company has had to be dissolved, and in the course of the operation it has been found that the value of the property since the company was founded has increased by $90,000. Now, the company being Swiss, this increased value is liable to taxation to the tune of $18,000, and here the situation becomes involved. In the first place the company is now, in fact, the League, which is exonerated from taxation, and secondly, the League has made no profit. As for the company, it has no funds, and the only way it could pay the tax would be by selling the property, that is to say, by inviting the speculation which it was Mr. Forstall's object to prevent. However, no doubt a way out will be found.

* * *

A new law has been drawn up in the Italian-speaking canton of Tessin, or Ticino, for the protection of the Italian language in that part of Switzerland, and is shortly to come under discussion. This requires that all signs and public notices shall be in Italian. Translation into another language is permitted, but on condition that the translation appears in smaller characters, the concession being subordinated to the payment of an annual tax. In Lugano and Locarno, in particular, it has become the fashion for signs and notices to be put up in German, and it is alleged that in certain localities Italian is dying out and German becoming the language of the country.

Protection of Italian Tongue

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Swiss federal finances show an excess of income over expenditure, this being for the second time in succession after an interval of eighteen years. It is due to an increase of income and not to a decrease of expenditure. Expenditure has increased by 20,000,000 Swiss francs, and receipts by 43,000,000. Of this latter increase the tax on benzine accounts for 12,000,000. The stamp tax receipts were also 12,000,000 higher than anticipated owing to the numerous new share issues early in the year, and these now account for one-fifth of the total receipts, while the postal services produced an extra 2,500,000. All this argues the economic prosperity of the country. The Government is placing 15,000,000 to amortization of the subsidy voted the state railways and 6,500,000 to the reduction of the public debt. Prospects for the present year are also reported to be bright, customs receipts already showing an increase of 8,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year, and there is already a feeling that the time is coming for a lightening of the heavy taxation which is the legacy of the lean years.

Income Excess Over Expenses

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Spalier Fruit Trees in Schleswig

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I look back, the spalier fruit trees in our garden in the County of Angeln, Schleswig-Holstein, constituted one of the novelties of my childhood.

Spalier, or espalier, is a trellis, along which certain fruit trees are led, as grape vines are led along and fastened to trellises. In the cement stuccoing of our house there were staples fastened which I believe must have been built in when the house was built; from these staples wires were drawn along the wall up and down, along which flat-growing trees were trained, and to which their branches were fastened as they grew taller. They were pruned so as not to go above the rather low thatch roof.

At the southeast end of the house we had one apple tree and one pear tree. The branches were so trained that they framed in the two windows with their green foliage, and in blossom time the picture was splendid. These trees bore plentifully, large-sized fruit, like any other free-standing fruit tree. On the north wall of the house and also of the bakehouse we had cherry trees, which were called shade morellos. These were late, very large cherries and somewhat sour, but of a rich deep red color when ripe. They were wonderful for juice, which is so popular in that country, fruit juices being widely used for drinks and desserts.

Around the vegetable beds posts with wires drawn between them were also stationed for the purpose of fastening these low-growing apple trees. As they grew above the supporting wires, the stem was strong enough to support them, so that the trellis was not over two feet high. Here we had an August apple, which when ripening sent its fragrance quite a distance into the surrounding air. Also, there was one russet tree that bore freely, and one gigantic apple, the name of which I believe we never knew, since its tag got lost. It would bear upward of fifty apples at one time, which was a great deal when one considers the novelty and comparatively small size of the tree and the extremely large size of the apples.

At a neighboring house they tried to grow grapes on spalier on the south-side wall. This resulted in very small berries, which, nowever, were a novelty, and a tiny bunch was considered a great treat, since no grapes are grown in that northern locality.

At another house in the tiny town of Kappelin, where there was a large garden, and quite a southern exposure, apricots were grown spalier fashion. These got beautifully ripe and luscious. Several times the children of our family have eaten a few of these apricots if we happened to visit there when they were ripe. In looking back, spalier-grown fruit seems quite a novelty to me. It would be interesting to know what is being done with this style of fruit growing at present.

Tulsa, Okla. — ELIZABETH M. CORDSEN.